THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,329—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY—TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th May	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10896
20th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd June	PERSIA	7951	......	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7933
17th "	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
24th "	DEVANHA	8092	MALWA	10883
1st July	HIMALAYA	6898	...	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
15th "	ARABIA	7933		
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
29th "	EGYPT	7912	...	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly generally on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

Special Programme of Sailings arranged by

ELLERMAN'S LINES OF STEAMERS.

"CITY" AND "HALL"

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI (12th December, 1911.)

OUTWARDS.

Steamer.	Tons gross.	Leave Liverpool about,	Continental Call.		Due Bombay about.
			at	about,	
		1911		1911	1911
C Athens	5594	24 Aug	Naples	1 Sept.	16 Sept.
C York	7810	19 Sept	Marseilles	26 Sept.	11 Oct.
C Vienna	4672	30 Sept	Naples	9 Oct.	25 Oct.
C Benares	6973	7 Oct	......	....	29 Oct.
C London	0000	14 Oct	Marseilles	20 Oct.	4 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	28 Oct	Naples	31 Oct.	17 Nov.
C Lahore	7163	30 Oct	......	...	21 Nov.
New Steamer	7000	4 Nov	Naples	12 Nov.	27 Nov.
C Athens	5594	16 Nov	.....	.....	9 Dec.

THROUGH BOOKINGS TO DELHI.

The Agents at Bombay will, when required, be pleased to render assistance to passengers in the way of transferring their baggage from steamer to Railway Station and securing their seats on train. No charge will be made for these services.

HOMEWARDS.

Steamer.	Tons gross.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about	Due Marseilles about	Due Liverpool about
		1911	1912	1912	1912
C. Lahore	7160	16 Dec.	......	2 Jan.	11 Jan.
New steamer	7000	20 Dec, B. I.	2 Jan.	19 Jan.	28 Jan.
C. Athens	5594	3 Jan, 12..	......	20 Jan.	29 Jan.
C. Vienna	4672	13 Jan, B. I.	16 Jan.	2 Feb.	12 Feb.
C. York	7810	3 Feb.	6 Feb.	22 Feb.	2 Mar.
C. Glasgow	6529	26 Feb.	29 Feb.	16 Mar.	25 Mar.
Trafford Hall	5821	9 Mar.	12 Mar.	20 Mar.	9 Apl.
C. Calcutta	7512	23 Mar.	26 Mar.	11 April	20 Apl.

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation also except City of Vienna and Trafford Hall.

HOMEWARDS ONLY.

	First Class Single from Rs.	First Class Return Rs.	Second Class from Rs.	Second Class Return Rs.
To Marseilles	578	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
" Liverpool	605	957	462	704

The above fares are applicable to passages from Bombay or Karachi and where steamers sail from one of these ports only free passages are given by connecting British India steamer if desired.

No Extras except for a very few special rooms. Electric Fans Free.

For berths and full particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & Co., LTD.
KARACHI.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2

Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka...	1695	Thurs.	11th May	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa......	2171	Fri.	12th May	6 a.m.†	direct.
Linga ...	2171	Mon.	15th May	11 a.m.	*P D & C M.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 11th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Wednesday, the 10th May, calling at Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, sailing on or about Monday, 15th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Wardha," 3967 tons, sailing on or about 20th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY,

9th May, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Bohemia ...	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th May 1911
Africa ...	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "
Koerber ...	5423	A. Foresti	1st July "
Africa ...	4720	E. Seberich	1st Aug. "
Koerber ...	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep. "
Africa ...	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr "
Bohemia ...	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Austria ...	7588	J. Raicich	26th May.
China	6017	P. Pavissich	27th June.
Ferdinand..	6045	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 685*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 866 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Persia	P. Giurgevich	5895	25th May 1911

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1911.
b Kanzler	3,000	Schutt	15th May,

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Medow Street, Bombay 1st April, 1911.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Penang
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)
Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon
Manilla
Cebu
Hongkong
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... "	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... "	16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH
JOHORE,
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA,
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO.
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

I.—Dealers in Watches, Clocks and Chronometers.
II.—Jewellers, Engravers, Die Sinkers.
III.—Dealers in Precious Stones.
IV.—Manufacturing Gold and Silversmiths.
V.—Importers of Best Sheffield Sterling Silver and Electro-Plated Ware.
VI.—Opticians, Sole Agents for Dr. Menist's celebrated Spectacles and Eyeglasses, Glare Glasses, &c.
VII.—Sole Agents for Goerz' celebrated Trieder and other Binoculars for Field and Marine use.
VIII.—Dealers in Music and Musical instruments.
IX.—Importers of Pianofortes for the Tropics. Agents for Bluthner, Schiedmayer, Richard Lipp, Broadwood &c.
X.—Sole Agents for Napier Cars, 4 and 6 Cylinders.

MARCKS & Co. LTD.

BOMBAY & POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES

MONGINI BROTHERS' MIXED CHOCOLATES

(Fresh made) in ½ lbs. and 1 lbs. cartons Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	CREAMS
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	ALMONDS
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	NOUGAT
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	PRALINES
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	PEPPERMINTS

KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
FRY'S CHOCOLATES
PETERS' CHOCOLATES
CAILLERS' CHOCOLATES
ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
SWISS MILK CHOCOLATES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP...	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.........	" 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL......	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.........	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newara-Eliya.
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point;
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Kampala
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 1[illegible], BOMBAY.

W. J. K. HEGARTY,
Acting Manager.

11 Gold Medals awarded.

Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
Chester	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" ".

Elephant in tins and bulk.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—

GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.

PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.

ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.

WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.

BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.

Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suidical thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 44 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines, Bombay.

BLAKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "ELYSIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain METCALFE will attend every morning. Holders of through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings,
Bombay, 8th May, 1911.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will be REMOVED on MONDAY, the 15th May, 1911, to the Ground Floor of CARLTON HOUSE, Outram Road off Hornby Road, pending construction of New Premises at Church Gate Street.

Carlton House is next to the Cathedral Boys' High School.

Bombay, 9th May 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that DHARAMDAS NANJI, NARBADABAI, widow of NANJI BHAGWAN and RANCHORDAS NANJI, all of Bombay, Hindus, have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the South side of the Bibi Jan Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 144 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East and South by the properties of Shah Govindji Tulsidas, on the West by the property of Dr. Couteno and others, and on the North by the said Bibi Jan Street and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 792, and Street No. 1, and were formerly in the occupation or possession of Nanji Bhagwan and are now in the occupation or possession of the Vendors.—Dated this 5th day of May, 1911.

PESTONJEE, RUSTIM KOLA & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE Municipal Corporation of Bombay, OFFER TWO PRIZES, one of Rs. 500 and the other of Rs. 250, for two original and artistic designs for a CASKET (which need not necessarily be in the shape of a box but may include any object of artistic merit), to contain the Address of Welcome to be presented by the Corporation to THEIR MAJESTIES the KING-EMPEROR OF INDIA and the QUEEN-EMPRESS, on the occasion of their approaching visit. The design should be oriental in character and the cost of executing it in Silver or Gold or Silver and Gold combined (inclusive of the value of any pearls and jewels that may be introduced), should not exceed Rs. 25,000. The Committee of the Corporation reserve the right of deciding by what agency the approved design shall be executed, but if the approved design is submitted by a person or persons who execute such work, the carrying out of the design will in all probability be entrusted to such person or persons.

The designs should be sent so as to reach the Undersigned on or before the 1st June, 1911.

R. P. MASANI.
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 29th April, 1911.

NOTICE.

No. 2273.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY by Contract from 1st June, 1911, to 31st March, 1912 of INDIAN STEAM COAL of the estimated quantities specified below, at the Ports mentioned, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to gunfire 12 noon (Standard Time), on MONDAY, the 15th May, 1911, after which hour no Tender will be received :—

	Estimated quantity. Tons.
Bombay	7,000
Calcutta	15,000
Colombo	300
Karachi	700
Madras	500
Rangoon	5,500

2. It will not be necessary for Tenderers to tender for all Ports, but for such Port or Ports as they may desire.

3. The Coal tendered must have a calorific value of not less than 7,000 calories or 12,600 British Thermal Units with ash not exceeding 15 per cent. or the evaporative power of the coal must be not less than 7 lbs. of water per lb. of coal with ash not exceeding 15 per cent.

4. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government officer, but to stand in the name of the owner, interest being made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post; if forwarded in any other way they will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

5. Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the printed Tender and Schedule Forms will be summarily rejected.

6. Printed Tender Forms, and any other information in connection with this Contract, can be obtained at this office, and the forms can also be had from the Deputy Director of the Royal India Marine, Calcutta; Port Officer, Karachi; Presidency Port Officer, Madras; and from the Principal Port Officer, Burma, Rangoon.

7. Each Tender is to be superscribed "Tender for Supply of Indian Coal."

WALTER LUMSDEN,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

Royal Indian Marine Dockyard,
Bombay, 5th April, 1911.

BANK OF BOMBAY SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT

OUR BRILLIANT PROGRAMME OF ALL STAR PICTURES.

"IN A MOMENT OF FOLLY"

A Charming and Pathetic little Story of Domestic Life.

"BIRDS OF AFRICA."

A decided success on Saturday Night and drew forth rounds of applause.

"BACKED BY INFLUENCE"

M. Prince presents an episode in Government Service.

"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE."

A beautifully coloured representation of Shakespeare's famous Drama and many other Pictures.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

OUR GARDENS are now at their best. Cool and cosy after dinner.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSIONS:—DAILY 8 to 9 a. m.

EVENING do. :—THURSDAYS only, 6 to 8 with Band.

NIGHT do. :—SATURDAYS only, 9-30 to 11-30 with Band.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..................	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	„ 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

"7, Green Street, Fort. Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL

Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE MAY BLOSSOM.

THE MAY BLOSSOM TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER:

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO

CROFT. MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :

RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO Hummum Street, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Rs. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

---

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED.—LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST, Oliver Machine, Pitman's preferred. Reply, stating experience and salary required to Box No. 2807, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A CONTRACTOR, one with previous experience to bore artesian wells. Apply No. 2812, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET.—2ND FLOOR of a BUNGALOW and a Stable, Grant Road. Rent Rs. 110 and Rs. 15. Apply NANABHOY RATANJI MEHTA, Procter Street, Grant Road.

WE STOCK new and second-hand motor cars, serviceable and cheap accessories. We undertake Electrical Installations. Satisfaction assured. Inquiries solicited. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal— Values —Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Mangesh Senoy Lane, or Holi Chukla, near the Bhatia Bagh, Fort, and known as Nathoo Laljee's House.

High Court, in Insolvency No. 11 of 1911, in the matter of Gordhandas Nathoo Laljee, an adjuged Insolvent.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Gordhandas Nathu Laljee, the insolvent abovenamed, and with the consent of the mortgagee, Hari Dharamsey of the said property Messrs, CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th day of May, 1911, at 5 P.M. (S.T.), in the afternoon, the following landed property, on the premises :—

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Government land situate at Mangesh Senoy Lane or Street, within the Fort and Registration Sub-District and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 341 square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue for quit and ground rent under Collector Old No. 512, New No. 5616, Old Survey No. 949, and New Survey No. 8871, together with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, and assessed in the Books of the Municipality under A Ward Nos. 2588-89, Street No. 30-32, and bounded as follows :—That is to say :—on or towards the north by the property of Goculdas Tejpal, on or towards the south by the property of Dwarkadas Damodar, on or towards the east by the said Mangesh Senoy Lane or Street, and on or towards the west by the property of Jeram Lakhmidas.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Madhowjee, Kamdar and Chhotubhai, Attorneys for the Official Assignee, at their office at Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th May, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Mount Passage Road, Mazgaon, out of Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 672 of 1910.

Sakinabai, widow of Badroo Seth ...... Plaintiff.

vs.

Thakoobai alias Babibai, widow of Bhasker Vithoba, and Shanker Bhasker Pathare, a minor by his guardian, the said widow Thakoobai. Defendants.

Under instructions from and by order of Mr. Minocher A Vakil, the Special Commissioner appointed in the above Suit, under the Decree, dated the 4th day of October, 1910, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will on THURSDAY, the 18th day of May, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), pursuant to the directions contained in the said Decree.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of lease-hold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 205 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mazagoan, Mount Passage Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of New No. 6983, and New Servey No. 2-3711, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 4992, and Street No. 5, and bounded as follows, i. e. :—On or towards the east by the property of Kashinath Damodar, on or towards the west by the property of Waman Heerji, on or towards the north by the public passage, and on or towards the south by the property of Muncherji Merwanji, executor of the late Bai Bachoobai Merwanji Nowroji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner, at their office, Prince Building, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

The Special Commissioner will also receive private offers for the said property upto the date of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th May, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector, of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p. m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods, cases sundry goods, provisions, window glasses, colour, either, 5 c-s electric sparklers, 270 bags Farina, 103 bags castor seed, bale old newspapers, bags sugar, rice, wet dates, kegs paint, iron bars, coir rope and other miscellaneous goods, &c.

3 packages unmanufactured tobacco, weighing about 425 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 p m. at their Rooms, a quantity of household furniture, belonging to a gentleman—

Such as dining table, dressing table, hatstands cabinets, teapoys, sidetables, dumbwaiters, bookcase, sideboard, trays, wardrobes, cupboards, screen, towelracks, lamps, cooking pots, stands, crockeryware, glassware, figures, &c.

1 cottage piano.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th May, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE ON SUNDAY, 14TH May, at 11 A. M.

On SUNDAY, the 14th May, at 11 a. m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY, and Co. are instructed to sell Public Auction at, A. 4 Ordnance Quarters, third floor, opposite the Khatao Bhawan, near the Colaba Railway Station, very valuable and neat blackwood and teakwood French-polished and mahogany stained drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, made to order, silk tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, mirror door almyrahs, rosewood cottage piano by Soundy, sideboard dumbwaiter, dining tables and chairs, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, clothes and gown presses, tables and teapoys, iron single bedsteads, rich glass, crockery and platedware, table ornaments, rich carpets, curtains, ice box, etc., the property of Assistant Surgeon A. T. Torpy and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 9th May, 1911.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE

INCLUDING ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,

One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS £6 or £7 per annum.

INDIAN AGENTS :

MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.

BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited : PHILLIPS & Co. Limited : KEMP & Co., &c.,

---

GRIMAULT & Co.'s "ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. CHUKKER 125° F. VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B. MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

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MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

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THE Bombay Gazette

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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1909

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STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

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ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [8th May 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
29 Bars Silver.	Rs. 75,000	London ...	International Bank
120 do do...	2,25,000	do ...	Hongkong Bank
165 do do...	3,00,000	do ...	Eastern Bank.
80 do do...	1,50,000	do ...	Mercantile Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 5th May, 1911.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	86	101,385
B. B. & C. I. Railway	64	74,242

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 10 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened quiet but steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T., 1s. 4 3-32d. Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 Months' Sight Credits. For ready T. T. 1s. 4 3-32d. can still be done. Private Bills are scarce and 1s. 4 7-32d. is obtainable from this mail. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. from this mail
Do. do France	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...138 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...133 1-4
Shanghai „	...177 1-2
Japan „	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market has kept steady throughout the day at 96 for Cash and 96 1-16 to 96 1-8 for the Settlement.

We quote :—

Cash	... Rs. 96 0 0
Settlement	... „ 96 1 0 to 96 2 0

BULLION :—

On Saturday Bar Silver in London closed unchanged at 24 9-16 for ready and 24 11-16 for delivery in two months. New York was also unchanged at 53 1-4. The local market has ruled steady at 62 7-16 ex-duty for ready bars. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs. 24 0 0
Australian „ ...	... „ 24 0 0
Sovereigns „ ...	... „ 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	... „ 62 7 0
„ 1st settlement ...	„ 62 8 0
„ 2nd Settlement...	„ 62 11 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The market opened steady this morning with prices for contracts quoted rather higher than Saturday's closing. There has been no improvement in the demand for contracts, but prices keep steady, though in some cases rates are quite nominal in the absence of business. Closing quotations are as under.

For ready cotton there has been only a moderate demand. Prices are steady and holders are meeting the enquiry.

QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.		
Fine M G Broach ...	... Rs. 357-58	May
Do do Khandesh...	... „ 310	do
F G do do ...	... „ 298	do
Fine do Khamgaon-Akola...	„ 320	do
Do do Bengals ...	... „ 306	do
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar...	„ 362	do
Do H C Westerns ...	... „ 338-9	do
Do M G do ...	... „ 343-4	do
NEW CROP.		
Good M G Broach ...	... Rs. 311	March
Fully Good H G Bengals ...	„ 249	January
Fine M G Bengal ...	... „ 274	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales ...	... 8,000 bales
Total Imports ...	... 9,100 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
7·97	7·89	7·81	7·53
—01	—01	—01	—01

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·10	6·91	6·85	6·83	6·82
—01	—01	—01	—02	—02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is firm with a good inquiry.

We quote :—

Ready „ ...	Rs. 12 1 6 B. T.
May ...	„ 12 14 6 B. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is steady. We Quote :—

Brown Delhi April-May...	Rs. 7 2 6 B. T.
Yellow Guzerat ready ...	„ 7 13 0 B. T.
Brown Etawah ready ...	„ 6 8 0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is quiet.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 52 0 0
Mimbara ...	„ 53 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	„ 57 0 0
Black Katni ...	„ 43 8 0

CASTORSEED :—Tone quiet but steady. We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 35 0 0
Forward	... Rs. 35 8 0

COTTONSEED:—Tone quiet. We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 22 8 0

POPPYSEED :—Tone firm. We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 10 2 0 B. T.
May	... Rs. 10 12 0 R. T.

GROUNDNUTS :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Bold	... Rs. 43 0 0
Small	... Rs. 41 8 0

MOWRASEED :—Tone firm.

July-August ...	... Rs. 7 2 0 R.T.

WHEAT :—The market is firm with a good demand.

We Quote :—

White Delhi May	Rs. 5 1 0 B. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,660
Bank of India ...	67 1-2
Eastern Bank ...	78 1-2
Indian Specie ...	11

MILLS.

David ...	375
Manockji Petit ...	2,652 1-2
Kohinoor- ...	637 1-2

PRESSES.

New Mofussil ...	847 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16 1-4
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	129
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	169 1-2
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...	340
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,165
Tata H. E. P. Supply Co ...	255

RAILWAYS.

Tapti-Valley ...	477 1-2
Ahmedabad-Prantej ...	612 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., Saturday :—

Cotton ...	9,231	bales.
Wheat ...	16,682	cwts.
Linseed ...	42,915	„
Rapeseed ...	5,982	„
Gingellyseed ...	593	„
Poppyseed ...	7,528	„
Groundnuts...	1,893	„
Castorseed ...	7,195	„
Rice ...	7,391	„
Myrabollams...	5,125	„
Cottonseed ...	16,142	„
Mowraseed ...	Nil	
Gram ...	2,004	„
Jowar ...	1,163	„
Hides ...	1,999	„

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 6th May 1911, as compared with the statement for the week ending 29th April 1911 :—

LIABILITIES.	April 29. Rs.	May 6. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,05,00,000	1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office .... Public Deposits at Branches	1,70,49,001	1,39,67,537
Other Deposits	10,14,59,816	10,41,74,452
Post Bills	8,915	10,544
Sundries	24,80,046	27,51,668
	14,14,97,778	14,14,04,201
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,49,91,2[illegible]5	1,51,92,744
Other authorised Securities	8,56,899	7,88,472
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,17,59,033	2,12,32,548
Loans do. do. ...	48,16,425	4,81,73,201
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,04,63,752	2,01,73,341
Dead Stock	2,78,534	2,78,666
Stamps	6,003	5,927
Bullion	19,18,872	19,41,583
Balances with other Banks.	8,25,309	10,06,763
Sundries........................	5,38,215	5,52,795
Cash	3,10,63	3,20,58,153
	14,14,9[illegible]8	14,14,04,201

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Cumming s—55 bales cotton, M Damjee, 2000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 508 cwts myrabollams, W Bucher, 975 cwts myrabollams, K Kesawji and Co.

Elysia s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Locksby Hall s—1000 cwts poppyseed 500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Elysia s—2000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Umona s—9124 cwts cottonseed, Arjoon Khimji, 4100 cwts cottonseed, G Bhimji, 4062 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji 14,000 cwts cottonseed and 2000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Egypt s—210 bales gum, G Sojpal ; 311 bales turmeric, R Assuria and Co; 4000 cwts mussoor, 5400 cwts barley, 1,600 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts mussoor, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Locksby Hall s—5 bales silk waste, 2 bales silk kakoon, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Umona s—2700 tons manganese ore Turner Morison.

FOR HULL.

Zurnholm s—18,687 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji ; 12,000 cwts cottonseed, T Toolsidas ; 6000 cwts cottonseed, T Canjee, 1000 cwts cottonseed W Bucher, 6000 cwts cottonseed, 3000 cwts castorseed K Kessawji and Co: 5910 cwts myrabollams, K Kessowji and Co.

Buffalo s—4000 cwts cottonseed, W Bucher; 51 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 1995 cwts cottonseed, Parikh Bros and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Zurnholm s—1800 tons manganese ore, Schroder Smidt and Co.

Cilicia s—500 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co ; 1,000 tons manganese ore Central India Mining Co.

Istrar s—480 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co ; 550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 2000 cwts linseed, 2000 cwts rapeseed, William Blythe; 4000 cwts wheat S Kooverji and Co; 550 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co 2000 cwts poppyseed B S Lloyd and Co ; 7000 cwts poppyseed, 4000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Cummnig s—4,002 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bagdale s—330 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co ; 55 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy and Co ; 1,100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 1,887 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co ; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ;·330 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co ; 2,999 cwts linseed, William Blythe and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Chyebassa s—110 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy and Co ; 32,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros ; 1 bale cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 1,320 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Langbank s—2,015 cwts linseed, Parikh Bros and Co ; 400 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed ; 4,000 cwts linseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts wheat 1,100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 100 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hohenfels s—348 cwts gum, J Nurbheram and Co ; 4,320 cwts crushed bones and 4,000 cwts crushed meal, 100 cwts cowhorns, 2,625 bone R Kadarbhoy; 27 cwts cottonseed, M Jamshedji Dubash ; 220 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 75 cwts gum, 4 cwts nutings, 113 cwts finelseed 60 cwts turmeric 47 cwts nuxvomica, A K Noorbhoy.

Celicia s—3,001 cwts poppyseed, 1,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 975 cwts myrabollams, K Kessawji and Co ; 408 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 1,040 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.

FOR ANCONA.

D Balduino s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—60 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 312 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy ; 375 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—260 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 50 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 7,000 cwts wheat and 2,000 cwts castorseed, 204 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR CATANIA.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—700 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR FUIME.

Bohemia s—345 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Ischia s—100 bales cotton, Breul and Co ; 470 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co ; 900 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 700 bales cotton M Omersey and Co ; 916 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bassan Kaisha 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—110 cwts shark fins, 10 cwts fish maws, Ahmed Husein and Co ; 26 cwts aloes black, 1 cwt kudoo, C Heeralal ; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 10 cases condiments, M Poongiaji and Sons.

Ischia s—750 cwts onion, R E Dadachanji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—17 chests opium, Cursetji Bomanji and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ischia s—100 bales cotton, Breul and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 100 bales cotton the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha ; 950 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Ischia s—200 bales cotton, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha ; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Ischia s—200 bales cotton, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDEENCIS

MARRIAGE.

BICKLEY-ROE—BLACK—April 4, at St Columba's Kick, Sialkot, by the Rev. W. Scott, D. D., Clement Ernest, second son of the late William Roe, Fremantle, W. Australia, and of the Punjab Bank, to Betina Jane, third daughter of the late Andrew Black and Mrs. Black, Ancenne, Roxburghshire.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana Singles' Tennis Handicap, semi-finals.

Mr. P. B. Desai's Lecture, Framji Cowasji Institute 6-45 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our Star Attraction. "The Merchant of Venice. A beautifully colored film.

Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m. Saturday nights, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim: "Ne de pugnes in alieno negotio" ["Do not quarrel about other people's business".] Latin Proverb.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 28th ultimo, which left Aden, at 7 p.m., on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 6 a. m., on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday.

PIPE BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The band performance at the Victoria Gardens by the 96th Berar Infantry Band, to-morrow (Wednesday) will include items by the pipe band of the same Regiment.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk held an inquest yesterday at Matunga, touching the death of one Fatmabai (25). The deceased, it appeared, was suffering from dysentery and hence could not attend work. On Sunday night her husband found her body hanging from one of the beams of the roof. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ALLEGED SWINDLING.—A Hindu woman, named Kasturbai, residing at Kalyan, reports to the police that she came to Bombay on Sunday morning to see her relatives at Null Bazaar, when she had with her ornaments of the value of Rs. 157. At Bhendy Bazaar, she met a Brahmin of her acquaintance who promised to see her safe to Byculla Station as she was returning to Kalyan. The Brahmin took the bundle containing the ornaments and went to fetch a gharry and has since disappeared.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.—The adjourned annual general meeting of the members of the above Union, will be held on Thursday the 11th inst., at 7-20 p.m. (S. T.) followed by a dinner at 8-30 p.m., (S. T.). Agenda :—(1.) The minutes of the previous meeting to be read and confirmed; (2) to finish up the remaining business of the annual general meeting; (3.) Dr. Manekshaw P. Kerrawalla M.D., F.R.C.S., will read a paper on "Placenta Prævia" with notes and observations on several cases; and (4) any other business that may be put forth by the Secretaries.

MR. P. B. DESAI'S LECTURE.—The eighth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framji Cowasjee Institute at 6-45 p. m. (S. T.) to-day by Mr. Pallonji Barjorji Desai, Editor, "Rast Goftar." The topic selected for the evening is "The Memorable Edicts of King Cyrus the Great as inscribed on the ancient Babylonian Tablets and in the Holy Bible." Pictures of the terra-cotta cylinder containing the true history of the capture of Babylon by Cyrus will be distributed at the lecture which is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali, etc., as usual.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., this evening :—

March	L'Amour Qui Rit	Christine
A. Barcarolle No. 6		Tschaikowsky
B. Two-Step	Teddy Bear's Picnic	Bratton
Selection	The Girl from Kays	Caryll
Valse	Chaloupee	Dubourg
Selection	Leslie Stuart's Songs	Allan
Two-Step	Bill Simmons	Spink

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., this evening :—

March (Spanish)	A Bunch of Roses	Chapi
Valse	Ballsoenen	Czibulka
Overture	Fra Diavolo	Auber
Selection	Irish Airs	Godfrey
Piccolo Solo	Danse des Zouaves	Leslie
Selection	The Merry Widow	Lehar
Chorus	Parisina	Donizetti

ALLEGED ROBBERY.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, delivered his decision in the case in which Edward Neil Duffy, a European, was charged with the robbery of a ring, valued at Rs. 25, belonging to Mrs. Aquino The facts of the case have already been reported.

His Worship disposing of the case said the accused's conduct in persistently following the complainant wherever she went was anything but gentlemanly. The plea put forward by the accused, namely, that the complainant herself gave him the ring could not be believed. The accused was guilty of the charge of forcibly removing the ring from the complainant's finger. This was however not an ordinary case of theft. It seemed more probable that the accused wanted to take the ring with a view to use it against her. Under the circumstances, the accused was sentenced to undergo one day's simple imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or, in default, to undergo fifteen days' imprisonment.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 9th May.

367. Musketry.—The Miniature Range, Carnac Road, is open on Saturdays for practice from 2 to 5 p.m., until further orders.

368. Cadet Competition.—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar are allotted for practice. Daily Post Cadet Competition on Wednesday, 10th instant. Competition will be fired off on Thursday, the 11th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m., and Byculla, at 6-11 a.m. daily.

369. Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows :—

No 7121 Vol B E Downs, "M" Coy.

No 7122 Vol P W P O'Brien, "A" Coy.

370. Promotion—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion in "H" Coy with effect from this date :—

No 7121 Vol B E Downs to be Cr Sergeant.

371. Musketry—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar are allotted to "A" Coy Class Firing on the 13th instant.

All Parts—Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The Bhatia Baug Site.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the President, presiding,

In accordance with previous notice Mr. G. O. W. Dunn moved : "That the Commissioner be requested to obtain, with the sanction of Government, from Mr. Wittet, the Consulting Architect to Government, a plan to scale together with a birds'-eye for the efficient and effective treatment of the area comprising the Bhatia Baug and the surrounding roads and open spaces, due regard being had to (1) the better regulation of the traffic ; (2) securing the minimum of interference with carriage traffic by the tramway lines ; (3) the safety and convenience of pedestrians and tramway passengers; (4) the provision of shelters and sanitary convenience of suitable design ; (5) the provision of sites for public statues, fountains, or other works of civic adornment ; and (6) the desirability of retaining such of the existing trees in the Bhatia Baug as are worthy of preservation without detracting from the general scheme. That this Corporation are prepared, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, to sanction funds for the purpose up to a maximum of Rs. 1,500."

He said : "In submitting this proposition I am not unmindful of the fact that a Committee of the Corporation is sitting to deal with the question of the treatment of the Bhattia Baug, but I am very strongly of opinion that such lay committee cannot be expected to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the question —which I conceive to be a question of great importance to the city—without the best expert advice and assistance. I feel very strongly, Sir, that we are in danger of losing an exceptional opportunity of doing something worthy of a great city. We have the best intentions, but lack experience. For instance, a new urinal, which is, I understand the very latest effort of the Drainage Department in that direction, has lately been under construction to take the place of the obscene monstrosity that now offends every sense as one approaches the Victoria Terminus along Hornby Road from the south. I am very much obliged to the Municipal Commissioner for having most courteously ordered this work to be suspended pending consideration of my proposition. It was under construction on a site where, in any other city, there would probably be if not a statue, a drinking fountain, a pretty kiosk for the sale of newspapers, or an artistically designed public telephone call office. I have here the design for this urinal. It is a perfectly plain structure, outside dimensions 10 ft. 9in. by 8ft. 5in. walls 6ft. 6in. high and a short screen wall to hide or partially hide, the entrance opening. The flushing tank stands boldly up on the rear wall—there is no roof covering of any kind. The purpose of the structure is writ large all over it, and I make no doubt that on sanitary ground it would very soon be whitewashed, and there would then be little to choose between it and the revolting eyesore it is designed and replace. No doubt it is cheap, no doubt it would serve its purpose, it would be unobjectionable in a back street, but on such a site as this something very different is expected of those responsible for the civic amenities of the second city in the Empire.

AN EYESORE.

"Then again, Sir, we have the Municipal Commissioner for whom I have the greatest regard and whose very high abilities I fully recognise—we have him seriously suggesting that what remains of the old Bhatia Baug should be utilized for a road-metal depot, screened from the public eye by a thick shrubbing surrounded by iron railings. You will observe that the road metal depot is to be screened from the public eye, while the urinal is to stand in all its beauty to be the cynosure of every eye. Now, Sir, of course, the Engineering Department desire the most convenient places for their road metal depots, and I can hardly name them for trying to get hold of this one, though I deplore their purely utilitarian view of the matter. But, Sir, I do think that the Commissioner might have remembered that a road-metal depot involves the constant passage to and fro of a large number of bullock carts, either replenishing the depot or conveying material away from it for use on road repairs. We can all surely picture the approaches blocked by bullock carts, and cartloads of metal being tipped on to roadway or pavement to be carried into the depot, and it needs but little imagination to forsee the surrounding roadways strewn with loose metal dropped from the carts which are usually innocent of any tail board. Truly a delightful state of things at the 'hub' of "urbs prima in India," lamed horses, burst tyres, derailed tram-cars and cursing pedestrians. I hope we shall hear no more of the road-metal depot suggestion. My friend, Dr. Jehangir Cursetji lately brought forward a definite proposal for the laying out of this area, and this will be considered by the Committee to whom it has been referred. Such suggestions are no doubt to be welcomed, but if Dr. Cursetji will allow me a word of criticism I would ask how he thinks a central 'green sward' is to be maintained in this position. It would apparently be open to all, for it is only the suggested fountain that it is proposed to rail in, and it is, I think, obvious that the 'green sward' would be mainly a dusty brown waste. Again, I venture to think that much more suitable place for the various statues referred to in Dr. Cursetji's proposal, is in the Central Hall, or in some cases the Garden of the Prince of Wales' Museum now at last, after weary years, rising from its foundations.

SUITABLE MEMORIAL.

"In making all these remarks, Mr. President, nothing is further from my intention than to cast any reflection on the committee or on the Corporation. It is no disparagement to say that at all events a considerable number of the Councillors have never enjoyed the opportunity of seeing for themselves the manner in which important open spaces are treated in other large cities. My object is to endeavour to impress it on the Corporation that the settlement of such matters cannot safely be left in lay hands alone, but that it is essential that the best available expert advice should be sought and that uniformed opinion should submit, in matters of this kind, very largely to the experience and artistic training of the expert. I feel, Sir, that the Corporation did not require so lengthy a dissertation to persuade them to adopt the motion I have had the honour to submit, but I was anxious to place my views very strongly before them. I am by no means satisfied that the revised alignment of the tramway tracks recently carried out is any improvement on that originally approved which would have brought the junction of the two lines from Hornby Road and Mint Road clear of the general line of traffic. It is undoubtedly much better than previously obtained and presumably must now be accepted, but the question of "islands' shelters' conveniences,'" etc. still remains and these should be planned with an eye to beauty as well as utility and with due regard to present requirements and embellishments. If as Dr. Cursetji has suggested this fine place is ever named King George's Place, the laying out of the area must be worthy of the name and be conceived as a monument for the purpose. I prefer the term "Place" to "Circle" as the area is certainly not a circle I hope that a fine equestrian statue of His Majesty will form, possibly only a part of the memorial to be raised by the princes and people of the Presidency of the unique event to which we are all looking forward with so much loyal interest and a fine site for such statue would be opposite the end of the new Post Office building in the area we are considering though there are one or two good alternatives. This and other details have yet to be considered, but the fact remains that we have in the Bhatia Baug and its surroundings a site capable of worthy and effective treatment, and the first step towards this should be to obtain the best available professional advice on the subject. I accordingly trust that the Corporation will readily accept my proposal and thus materially strengthen the hands of the Committee.

Lieutenant-Colonel Collie seconded the proposition. He endorsed every word that fell from the proposer. Five years ago, he said, he brought the subject before the Corporation and it was on his initiative that the consideration or improvement of Bhatia Bang was left to the committee which was now sitting and had not completed their work. They required an expert's assistance to lay down before them definitely what they wanted. It was no use several of them sitting together, one objecting to a road metal depot and another objecting to something else that was proposed in the committe. It was much better to save the time of the committee by giving them the help they needed of an expert.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir agreed with the views of Mr. Dunn, but he objected to the way in which he proposed to give the assistance of the expert. It was proposed to consult Mr. Wittet and set aside the committee. The committee had five different matters to consider in connection with the proposed improvement of Bhatia Baug. If Mr. Wittet was to be consulted in the way Mr. Dunn proposed, Mr. Wittet was a busy officer and until he forwarded his suggestions and advice to the Corporation the committee would be doing nothing. It would take the committee five years more to submit their report. He therefore moved as an amendment that the proposition of Mr. Dunn be referred to the Bhatia Baug Committee for consideration.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji seconded the amendment.

Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna did not think Mr. Dunn ever intended to set aside the committee; he had said that the proposition was strengthening the hands of the committee. He would therefore suggest an alteration in the wording of Mr. Dunn's resolution to the effect that the committee be authorised to consult Mr. Wittet, the Government Architect.

Mr. Dunn accepted the alteration.

Mr. Sorab C. Dhondy moved another amendment adding the words or "any other expert architect" after the words "Mr. Wittet."

Mr. Sallebhoy Barodawalla seconded the amendment.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir withdrew his amendment.

On a division Mr. Dhondy's amendment was defeated by one vote.

A poll was subsequently demanded, but the President did not grant it as the demand for it was made too late.

FILLING OF INSANITARY WELLS.

In the course of the discussion on the Executive Health Officer's report Dr. Sukhia spoke on the question of filling in insanitary wells.

He said that an unsympathetic policy was adopted by the Health Department. The policy of the Commissioner was so strict in relation to the filling in of wells that it had driven people to desperation and if the policy was not mended riots would break out.

Mr. Tod remarked that what Dr. Sukhia implied was that no investigation was made before the order for filling in a well was issued. According to him if people were dying of ignorance they should be allowed to die, and the Municipality should not interfere.

The report was recorded.

MAKING REVACCINATION COMPULSORY.

Lieut. Col. M. A. T. Collie, M.D., I.M.S., in moving the adoption of the report of the Committee regarding the desirability of making revaccination compulsory in the city said :

"Although this subject is of very great importance, it is unnecessary to take up much of the Corporation's time in moving the adoption of the Committee's report, because there are certain recognised facts relating to small-pox, which, if accepted, leave no alternative to the Corporation but to unanimously adopt the report. These facts are:—(1) That primary vaccination gives immunity in the majority of cases for only a limited number of years. (2) That successful secondary vaccination gives practically complete immunity for life. This has been testified in many ways in those countries where secondary vaccination is compulsory, e.g., Germany, and, I understand, Ceylon. We have also the historical example, in which Standley, on one of his expeditions across Central Africa, having vaccinated every member of his force, passed with impunity through regions devastated with a virulent form of small-pox. Again, I think I am correct in saying that no doctor or nurse who has been successfully revaccinated, has ever been known to contract the disease, though brought into the closest contact with it. (3) That in this city small-pox is not endemic, but that annually recurring epidemics of this dread disease are clearly attributed to its introduction by certain classes who are unprotected by vaccination—notably pilgrims and Goans. (4) That every recurring epidemic levies a heavy toll of victims from every class of our community, sensibly increases our death rate, and leads to a heavy recurring municipal expenditure. (5) That the introduction of small-pox and the disastrous effects on the population, are preventable if we can protect our city from the dangers without our walls, and secure immunity within. Accepting these facts which I presume no one will question, it is, I think, clear that the Committee's recommendations are reasonable, viz. :—(1) Compulsory revaccination for the inhabitants of this city. (2) Compulsory vaccination of unprotected immigrants. (3) That the Portuguese Government be asked through our Government to make vaccination compulsory within its territories. Hitherto, we have made every effort that legally lies within our power to meet the dangers of these recurring epidemics, but without success : it is impossible to prevent them under existing conditions. I therefore feel confident that Government, recognising this, will also recognise that the measures now recommend are reasonable. The recommendation which directly affects ourselves is that of compulsory revaccination. Of course, one expects to have a certain amount of opposition, but it is hardly likely to be serious or worthy of much consideration. The extent to which revaccination has been voluntarily sought in every epidemic shows a keen appreciation of its benefit; what is wanted is power to reach those who are too apathetic or ignorant to avail themselves of its protection. The Committee which is a very representative one, is thoroughly conversant with the feelings of the various communities carefully considered this question and saw no reason why revaccination should be compulsory."

The proposition was agreed to.

PAVING OF FRERE ROAD.

Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, in accordance with notice of motion moved that the Commissioner be requested to report for the information of the Corporation, the average annual cost of repairs to the Frere Road from the Carnac Bridge to Wari Bunder Level Crossing, and to submit an estimate of the cost of paving this section of the road with granite setts. In support of his motion, Mr. Dunn said that the subject of his proposition had long been in his mind, for the consistent bad state of this proportion of the Frere Road had often attracted his attention, as it must that of anyone who had ever been along it. He might, however, at once admit that just at present it was in better repair than he had ever before known it, and he imagined a special effort must have lately been made. This was not likely, however, to last long, and he had no doubt that in a very short time the roadway would be as bad as ever. No ordinary metalled road could possibly stand the wear and tear to which this portion was subjected. The traffic was mainly heavily-laden bullock carts, the wheels of which ran loose in the axles and these exercised a most destructive and ridging action on the road surface. The effect of this was accentuated by the watering of the road, and as they all knew, the road in the monsoon season especially was rapidly torn into holes and ruts. The only way, in his opinion to ensure a durable surface fit to stand the traffic was to pave the roadway with granite setts on a solid foundation. This was costly work, but the annual expenditure when once it was done would be "nil" so that the amount now spent on annual repairs, if capitalised, would represent the sum that could be spent on paving without any further call on Municipal resources. He did not say that the whole work could be done for that sum. Most probably it could not, but his object was to ascertain what capital sum the average annual cost of repairs represented, and to be able to compare this with the estimated cost of granite paving. It would then be for the Corporation to say whether, on consideration of the advantages to be gained, they were prepared to find the difference. It was a coincidence that after his notice of motion had been sent in, he found from the minutes of the Standing Committee meeting of the 12th April, which was circulated with the agenda of the Corporation meeting, that the Commissioner had purchased from Messrs. Price Wills and Reeves 16,000 granite set stones required for the experimental paving of the portion of Frere Road between the Carnac Road Junction and the Dock Gate. He thought that this was the first time that they had heard of such an experiment and he presumed this was only a small part of the supply required, for 16,000 stones would only pave about 46 feet length of 60ft. roadway. He should be glad to have information from the Commissoner on this point and also as to whether the experiment was as regards cost or as regards efficiency. If the latter, he would remark that a great deal would depend upon the way the paving was laid. It must have a solid concrete foundation, laid properly, and the setts must be shaped true and well and closely fitted together. Chips in the bedding or in the side points must not be permitted as these would crush and cause uneven settlement and loosen the stones. He commended these remarks to the Commissoner. While on the subject he would remark that the Port Trust were using large quantity of Indian granite from Linghanipali, near Hyderabad, Deccan. This was considerably cheaper than granite imported from England and stood a higher crushing stress, and it should thus be very suitable for work of this kind. Possibly, it was setts of this granite that the Commissioner had purchased at what he was told a very low rate. He only asked for information and estimates and he hoped the Corporation would agree to his motion.

The proposition was carried.

THE LATE MR. FORBES.

On the motion of Mr. D. E. Wacha, the Corporation adopted the following resolution :—"That the Corporation have heard with deep regret of the death of Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, who was a member of the Corporation for over four years and as such did useful and valuable services to the Corporation. That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement."

This concluded the business before the May meeting.

DURBAR AT SANTA CRUZ.

A successfully arranged Durbar was held at Santa Cruz on Saturday last by the Santa Cruz Notified Area Committee under the Presidency of Mr. E. G. Turner, M. A., I.C.S. the officer on special duty in connection with the scheme for the development of Salsette.

The Durbar was largely attended and the President in opening the proceedings dwelt on the advantages possessed by an assembly like theirs and referred to the various needs of Santa Cruz. After speaking at length on the water-supply scheme, he said that it was necessary to take steps to cheapen the water-supply. He spoke on the necessity of roads and communications, and then explained to the audience the different projects which were intended for the development of Santa Cruz.

This was followed by an impressive speech from Mr. Hussanali Abdullaly who said, among other things, that the results of a durbar like this had always been far-reaching. It afforded the best medium for a free exchange of views between the citizens and the Government, both well understanding each other.

It established, therefore, a happy relation between the two, a reciprocity of feeling and sympathy which were always essential for a successful administration. The success of the Chairman, or rather the keynote of his success, had as they all knew been due to his sympathy and cordial feeling towards them. He was always zealous and ready to help them in all matters connected with their city's improvement and for all his unremitting labours their best thanks were due. Their city as he called it was small, no doubt, but it had its own wants and requirements which he was happy to state, were being attended to. Without proper and liberal help the Notified Area Committee could not do much, and it was their duty to place suitable funds at its disposal for the work of the improvement of Santa Cruz. They wanted a proper hallalkore service and that poor people should be supplied with water free.

On the motion of Mr. Hassanali it was resolved to send a cablegram to the King-Emperor on the occasion of the forthcoming Coronation, congratulating his Majesty on the event.

This was unanimously carried, and the President was authorised to send the cablegram.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 8.

Rainfall has occurred in Kashmir and at all the stations in Assam. A few falls are reported from Lower Burma and the South of the Peninsula. The temperature has fallen rapidly since Saturday in the Punjab and the regions to the north. The chief falls are :—Moulmein reports two inches of rain ; Sibsagar and Silchar, one inch ; Cherrapoonji, six ; Gulmarg, two ; Kodaikanal, one inch. The forecast predicts further rainfall in Assam extending westwards as far as Behar. Elsewhere it shows no chance of importance.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 8TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 8th May, giving data for the proceeding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual at Ambala. Temperature has fallen and is in defect in the north and south-west Punjab the deficiency during the day amounting to 13 ° F. in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Allahabad. Maximum temperature is normal at Agra and in excess elsewhere; the minimum is also above normal at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in north Rajputana. Minimum temperature is in excess at Jaipur and Ajmer and in defect at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in Cutch and at the coast stations and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar Para, and in defect at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south-eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the eastern and south-eastern districts where minimum temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Karwar. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the northern half of the division and moderately clouded in the southern half. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The rainfalls of importance reported to-day have been 0·44" at Cochin and 0·28" at Colombo. Some thunderstorms have occurred in Mysore and duststorms in the extreme south-eastern districts of the Central Provinces. Cloud has decreased on the West Coast of the Peninsula but has increased in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad.

A few thunderstorms may occur in Malabar, and possibly in Mysore and the southern half of the Deccan.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

Bengal Sesamum.

The preliminary forecast of the early variety of the sesamum crop of Bengal for the year 1911.

On an average of the five years ending 1908-09, the area under til in the territory to which this forecast relates represents about 5·3 per cent. of the total area under this crop in British India.

Explanatory.—The crop is cultivated in Bengal Proper and Orissa, and also in Shahabad, Saran, Muzaffarpur and Manbhum. It is most important in Midnapore and is of importance in Burdwan Bankura, Khulna and Manbhum. Sowings commenced at the normal time in almost all the districts. In most districts of Lower Bengal want of moisture was felt during the sowing season. On the whole a fair crop is expected this year. Sowings have not yet begun on the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Cuttack, Balasore, Sambalpur, and in parts of Murshidabad.

Area sown.—The total area sown up to now is reported to be 29,300 acres. Last year's area under the crop was shown as 36,800 acres. The complete report on the general character of the crop will be given in the final forecast which will be issued in August next.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 3, Forringdon Road, London England.

A Tonic Free from Alcohol

Are you pale, weak, easily tired, and do you lack nerve power? Ask your doctor if Ayer's Sarsaparilla would not be good for you. He knows, and will advise you wisely. Not a drop of alcohol in this medicine. It puts red corpuscles into the blood, gives steady, even power to the nerves; and all without stimulation. Make no mistake. Take only those medicines the best doctors endorse. Ask your own doctor.

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PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

Quiets the Nerves, gives Refreshing Sleep to the Nervous and Overworked. Restores Health, Vigor and Vitality. For Sleeplessness, Hypochondria, Meloncholia, Nervous Headache, Nervous Indigestion, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Failing Memory, Nightmare, Heart Weakness, Nervous Prostration and other similar diseases resulting from a weakened condition of the Nervous System.

They are not a stimulant but a nerve builder, a most valuable and effective combination of harmless nerve restoring remedies known to medical science. Absolutely harmless, yet quick in their action. They assist nature in rebuilding the nerves, and do it in a natural way, not causing the nerves to feel stimulated only while they are being taken, as do some nerve medicines, but gradually restoring the entire nervous system to a perfectly healthy condition.

Read the following evidence:—

Mr. C. S. REDDI, Chittoor, writes :—Your bottle of Prof. James' E. T. Pearls, I call them gems : they did me immense good so please send another big bottle by V. P. P.

Mr. FELIX D. COELHO, Bela Vista, Calicut, writes:—I am glad to inform you that your famous Prof. James' E. T. Pearls proved a boon in my case. They are Pearls as you call them and not pills. Please send another two bottles by V. P. P.

S. Sgt. J. ELDER, S. T. O., Nowshera, Punjab writes :—That the Pearls are giving excellent result Please send another four bottles as early as possible

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

Rs. 1-4-0 per bottle of 25 Pills. V. P. charge extra.

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London, Chemical Society (U.S.A.), &c., &c.,
Nos 18-1 & 19, LOWER CHITPUR ROAD,
CALCUTTA

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Crosby, 2,530 tons, Captain J H Binks, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta April 25, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Ivydine, 2,277 tons, Captain J H Binks, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta April 25, with a cargo of coal.

The B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain W G Rothwell, R N R, sailed on Monday for Karachi, via Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The ship Daylight 3,598 tons, Captain J W Byde, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from New York December 25, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain C R Etton, arrived in harbour on Monday from Busreh 26th April via Karachi and Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, 3,994 tons, Captain W Robertson, arrived in harbour on Monday from Liverpool 15th April with a general cargo and passengers.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cumming, 3,107 tons, Captain J B Gourlay, sailed on Monday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Surada, 3,470 tons, Captain F Alton, sailed on Monday for Galle, for order with ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Highflyer ...... Capt J D Dick........Flagship
R I M S Northbrook ......Comdr B H Jones........R I M
R I M S Hardinge......Comdr C M Luck ....R I M
H M S Sphinx ......Comdr J Harvey R N......Special Service Steamer
R I M S Elphinstone........Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin........Comdr N B Huddleston........ R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Capt C S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Palinurus ......Lt W Taylor......Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 8.

Angus...........2320 Wakers ....T Morrison & Co
Brinkburn.........2420 Jelland ....W & A G & Co
Budrie..........1613 Jones ....B & P S N Co
Beme............1899 Younger ......Rangoon .... Shaw Wallace & Co
Craigard..........2128 Barnes.........T Morrison & Co
Crosby............2530 Bony ....W & Graham & Co
Daylight (ship)...3598 Byde ....Standard Oil Co
Etonian ....2444 Davies ....T Morrison & Co
Fazilka............2698 LeGrand ....M M & Co
Gymeric............2558 Williams ....E Tajbhoy
Ivydene............2277 Binks........ ....
Kasara............504 Elton ....M M & Co
Lawada.........2124 Wellingham ....M M & Co
Marazon ....3279 Cocklin ....M M & Co
Nairn...............3627 Lassen ....Bombay Co
Nurani............2870 Crebbin.........T Morrison & Co
Shah Jehan ......2566 Born ....Shah S N Co
Watonga..........1609 Bamber ....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel, Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.
A Cilicia ...2352 Mallett...N F N F...K Nixon & Co
B Buffalo ......2583 Cheltor...Hull via Karachi...12-5... J Finlay & Co
C&R Lochsley Hall...2310 Mason...Manchester ...25-5 Killick Nixon & Co
D&E Surada...3410 Alton...Rangoon...8-5...M M & Co
F Craigvar.........2874 Edmonds...Antwerp...20-5...... W A Graham & Co
G Bagdale...1934 Kirby...Port Said...20-5 ...J M & Co
H Nadir...1168 Lorwo...Jeddah...12-5...B & P S N Co
K Bendu...........2921 Millson .....Baltimore ...16-5... B A Willis
M Langbank......2966 Rout ... . Antwerp...20-5......... W & A Graham & Co
N Magician... ....3271 Harris......Liverpool...16-5... W & A Graham & Co
O Kanzler......2865 Schutt...Zanzibar...15-5...A S & Co
P Burnholme ......2183 Storm.........Dunkirk ......20-5 W & A Graham & Co
Q Umona.......... 2388 Mitchell ...N F...Middlesbrough W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Macnab...2952 Ridgway...N F NF...J F & Co
2 Elysia......3994 Robertson ....Liverpool......20-5 W & A Graham & Co
4 D Balduino......2684 Maganzini ...Genoa .. 15-5... Rubattino Line
5 Istrar...2979 Jacob ...Dunkirk 20-5 K Nixon & Co
6 Chyebassa.........3992 Wadge ...Antwerp..... 11-5 M M & Co
7 Bohemia...3305 Gillhuber Trieste 16-5 A L S N Co
9 Hohenfels.........3408 Muller ....Karachi ...16-5 W & A Graham & Co
10 & 11 Delhi......4930 Bradshaw...Shanghai...10-5... P & O S N Co
12 Egypt 4207 Summers London...20-5 ..P & O Co
14 Dwarka...759 Moxon .. Busreh...11-5 ..M M & Co

M W D D

Saifi ... . 501 Ahmed... ......Goa ....9-5...... B & H S & Co

Offside Q

Ischia............3480 Belsito ......Hongkong ......16-5... Rubattino Line

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
7	Daylight (ship) ...	Byde	NewYork, Dec 25
8	R. I. M. S. Northbrook	Jones	Serik, May 4
	R. I. M. S. Hardinge	Luck...........	Serik, May 4
	H. M. S. Highflyer	Dick...........	Charbar, May 5
	Ivydene	Binks	Calcutta, Apr 25
	Crossby	Bovey	Calcutta, Apr 25
	Elysia	Robertson ...	Liverpool, Apr 15
	Kasara..........	Elton	Busreh, Apr 26

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
8	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi, &c
	Surada	Alton	Galle
	Clan Cumming ...	Gourlay	Liverpool

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—
Steamer Celecia, for Liverpool, &c.
„ Hohenfels, for Hamburg, &c.
„ Elysia, for Liverpool, &c.
„ Dwarka, for Persian Gulf, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	From
4	Flamingo	Calcutta
29	Sardinia	Calcutta
May		
3	Hurst	Liverpool
6	Lindenfels	Antwerp

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of the 6th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Culna, left Suez on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Capri, from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 8th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. R. PENNINGTON, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 9th May.

164. Arms Return of.—Members in possession of Arms, and Accoutrements are requested to return them to Head-Quarters as early as possible.

165. General Meeting—There will be a General Meeting at the B V A Club at 7 p m on Thursday next 11th instant to discuss the formation of a B V A Football and Cricket Club for the forthcoming season. All interested are requested to attend.

166. Drill Books—Members in possession of any drill books D R F hand books, issued from Head-Quarters are requested to return the same to the Adjutant's Office.

168. Strength.—The following member having joined is taken on the Strength of the Corps and posted as follows :—

No. 1367 Gr. M. J. Navin No. 2 Coy. No. 1 Sub-Division.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A "Bohemian Concert" will be held on Saturday, 13th instant, at the B V A Club, Mess Dress optional. Admission 8 annas. Ladies free. Commence at 9-15 p.m. sharp.

At St. Louis, in Missouri April 22 an explosion occurred on a railway car loaded with oil, with the result that three persons killed and nine others were injured.

Bombay Gazette.

SPLENDID SERIES OF EIGHT

CORONATION ARTICLES,

By a Brilliant Triumvirate :—
The DUKE of ARGYLL
Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES
Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

We have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows :—

May 13th—The Crown and Regalia

May 20th—Robes and Coronets for the Coronation

May 27th—The Hereditary Coronation Officers

June 3rd—The Coronation Ceremony.

By A.C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.

N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

June 10th—Westminster Abbey: Its Glories and Eventful History

By Philip Gibbs, Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.

June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)

By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland ; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland ; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

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Chester, 125 deg	4 12 2	„ „
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg...	4 8 2	„ „
Monkey, 125 deg..............	4 8 2	„ „
Camel Brand 125° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg..............	3 10 0	„ „
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It is our intention to tell you regularly in the columns of this paper, the PROVED reasons why you should purchase a Napier Car. We do not intend to go beyond simple statements of fact which we believe would be of interest to those who contemplate purchasing a car. All that we say can be depended upon to be the truth, and every statement made can be proved beyond question. In the

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 9th May, 1911.

THE BOMBAY POLICE.

Our morning contemporary has made the question of Police Reorganization and Administration peculiarly its own, and now that the hot weather which roughly corresponds to the "Silly Season" in England is upon us, we are treated to the subject of "disaffection" in the ranks of the Gazetted Police Establishment. Unfortunately, the views of the journal referred to are not treated with the same felicity of diction which characterized its former fulminations on the subject or the exodus of Government to the hills ; and in respect of its most recent publication on the subject of the Police, we are inclined to think it should be read more in sorrow than in anger. It accuses Government of seeing everything through Civilian eyes and the Civilian members of Government of drawing their information through very narrow channels. This being interpreted means, we believe, that Government have not paid undue attention to the extremely partial attitude adopted by someone whose object is remarkably transparent with respect to the appointment of Police Commissioner. Our contemporary, with great condescension, is prepared to admit, somewhat haltingly, that Government were justified in departing from long-established usage and appointing a member of the Civil Service to be Commissioner of Police; but it adds, "Why did they maintain this irregularity long after the particular factors which were held to justify it had passed away?" Put into plain English, why did Government not turn out the present Commissioner last November and put in his place, well, our contemporary's nominee, for example? The answer is, because the Civilian members of Government draw their information through much wider channels than can ever be open to others in such matters as Police administration. The public knows nothing whatever about schemes of reorganization, and the time which it takes to float them. They know nothing about the work and administration of the C. I. D., and they can have merely a superficial knowledge of the respective capacities of various individuals. Our contemporary has, we fear, caught the touch of that unfortunate jealousy which is really the fundamental canker of the Police Department, and which, apart from all else, gives us grounds to be thankful that Government possibly still see their problems, to some slight extent, through Civilian eyes.

The use of the word "irregularity" in this connection, also strikes us as altogether unfortunate. If our contemporary will but study the conditions laid down by the Secretary of State for admission to the Gazetted Police Department, it will find it definitely laid down that the appointments of Inspector-General of Police and of Commissioner of Police are not necessarily reserved for members of the Gazetted Police Establishment, or, in other words, that Government are justified in appointing whomsoever they please to these two posts. We are convinced that Government were perfectly justified in acting as they did in 1909, and we consider that they would be committing a real irregularity if, at the instance of ill-informed agitation, they removed the present Commissioner before his task is accomplished. In this opinion, we believe we should have the unanimous support of the City of Bombay. As regards the recent appointment in the Criminal Investigation Department of the Presidency, we again say that an outside critic is not in a position to criticize such an appointment, except on the least reliable grounds, and that in this matter the remarks of our contemporary disclose a fundamental ignorance of police matters. It again admits somewhat grudgingly, that the present Deputy Inspector-General has done good work, but adds that he has enjoyed exceptional advantages in being able to draw all the most promising men from the District Police. Does our contemporary not realize that a Criminal Investigation Department could not exist, unless it drew the best men from the ordinary ranks of the force and that the best man to have at the head of such a department is one who, to a natural detective faculty, adds the ability to know and choose the best men and get the best work out of them? As to the querulous statement that the gentleman chosen to understudy the Deputy Inspector-General, has done so to the exclusion of two others with great detective ability, we can only say that the gentleman in question is senior in the list to both our contemporary's detectives, and that as regards at least one of them our contemporary has written without the smallest knowledge of the facts which are in the possession of the Government of Bombay.

Lastly, our contemporary has a tilt at the present Inspector-General of Police, thus completing this pleasant trilogy of condemnation. The present Commissioner of Police, though able and energetic, according to our contemporary, ought, after this handsome measure of praise, to sing the *Nunc Dimittis* and leave his schemes to be gradually pulled to pieces by his successor. The Deputy Inspector-General and his understudy had better pay a trifle more attention to the views on the administration of a Criminal Investigation Department held at Bori Bunder; while the Inspector-General might perhaps send in to Government the names of his least efficient subordinates and leave no stone unturned to have them promoted at the earliest opportunity. Our contemporary states that a firm Inspector-General was required after years of unsympathetic Civilian control. But here we are unable to follow him. We seem to remember a non-Civilian Inspector-General who had some trouble about petty details and another non-Civilian who spent much time in illustrating letters to his correspondents in England. The only "unsympathetic" Civilian who held the post was there for a comparatively short period before he went home to die, and was certainly not regarded as unsympathetic by the Police Force while he was in office. Our contemporary is indeed not sure of his facts : and we are, therefore, the less inclined to accept blindly the dreadful tale of discontent which has obviously been told by some one with an axe of his own to grind or some old scores to pay off. We do not for a minute maintain that matters are perfect : but we think that any reasonable grounds for holding this opinion that our contemporary may have, are not likely to be rendered more acceptable by describing the Government of Bombay as purblind, or by giving publicity to only one side of a case, which has received more attention from the Civilian members of Government than a newspaper is ever likely to be able to devote to any one subject. The most preposterous suggestion however is that Government should give its reasons for making particular appointments, presumably in order that a final appeal by the disappointed or insubordinate may lie to say, the Bombay Light Horse, or the Senate of the University. But the Moral of all this is : "Ne sutor ultra crepidam."

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The Recent Naval Case. The discussion of the Archer Shee case in the House of Commons shows how extremely irritated the Socialist leaders can be at the mere idea of justice being demanded for anyone, however much he may be wronged, who does not happen to be of the same class as themselves. Young Archer Shee's social position was quite sufficient in itself to put him out of court in the opinion of the Socialist-Labour party who, nevertheless pose as the champions of liberty and justice. Had he been the son of one of the working classes, or as politicians prefer to call them, the "people"; a factory boy for instance, dismissed by his employers on strong suspicion of having robbed them, the storm of rage and indignation that would have arisen from the Socialist benches and the invectives which would have been hurled at the Government and the classes may be easily imagined. These factious orators who shout to the mob about the brotherhood of man are blind to any sense of justice where any of the classes is concerned. Their own laws for themselves and none for any others, is a principle with which they appear to be quite satisfied. That a young naval cadet should have been condemned without trial and branded as a forger and a thief, does not appear to Mr. O'Grady, M.P., as an unjust proceeding. That the Admiralty should have put in motion all the powerful machinery at its disposal in order to deny this young boy a trial and shield themselves, was nothing reprehensible in the opinion of the Socialist leaders. They did not even demur at the waste of public money by the Admiralty, in the law courts. All they remember was that the individual, for whom justice was being claimed, was one of what is styled the well-to-do classes, so he might be trampled upon for all they cared. To bring this matter up before the House of Commons was offensive to Mr. O'Grady and his associates ; it was in his opinion a "scandal" to do so. It is this same gentleman who shows such particular solicitude for the political agitator in this country for whom he appears to hold a special brief. He delights to figure as the champion of the oppressed in India, and if we may judge his knowledge of Indian affairs by the questions he asks in the House of Commons, we must conclude that it is of a superficial nature and that his informants are usually misinformants. One cannot fight a great Government department possessing unlimited means without spending a large amount of money, but that Mr. Archer Shee should receive any compensation for the expense he had been put to in fighting his son's case was, in the opinion of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, an attempt to blackmail the the Treasury. This is only what might have been expected from the leader of the Socialist party.

◆

The Reciprocity Debate. Mr. Borden's fighting speech in the Canadian House of Commons, vigorously calls attention again to the Imperial aspect of the Reciprocity Bill, which is now being debated at Ottawa. This was a side of the question, which had temporarily fallen into the distance of the political view, while the larger one of annexation occupied the foreground. However angry with Mr. Clark, President Taft may have really been, the "indiscretion" of the former certainly served the purpose for the time being of distracting public attention from the immediate results of the agreement. Now, however, the issue has been plainly put before the Canadians. Mr. Borden has stated it uncompromisingly and they have the advantage of hearing the truth from the other side of the boundary also. President Taft has been equally candid in his view of what the agreement will do. It will certainly prevent Canada from taking part in any scheme of Imperial preference, which may eventually be devised by the other partners in the Imperial concern. The last report of the British Trade Commissioner in Canada tells us that the United States is practically Britain's only competitor in the Canadian market, and that even under present conditions she is but barely able to hold her own. With reciprocity in full force British trade with Canada, much more that of the other Dominions, must slowly but surely and inevitably decline. In the meanwhile, though Sir Wilfred Laurier has grudgingly consented to go to London for the Imperial Conference, he sternly declares that his Government is pledged to a degree which leaves it no choice but to carry the Bill through Parliament at all cost. Sir Wilfred Laurier has a majority at his command, and Mr. Borden's demand that the people shall be given a voice will serve nothing, unless it be fully and unmistakably endorsed by the people. Canada thus may deliberately take the step which will cut it away from the sphere of an Imperial tariff arrangement. We object, however,—although it may be a good party cry in Canada—to the statement that such an arrangement will become impossible. It will be impossible only so far as Canada is concerned. Canada is our oldest, and in some respects most developed, dominion, but she is not the Empire. There are still India, Africa and Australia, whose commercial ties with the Mother Country are not small.

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Uganda Cotton. The investigations which were recently undertaken by Professor Wynstan Dunstan, Director of the Imperial Institute in regard to some aspects of cotton cultivation in Uganda, have produced encouraging results. The industry is already well established in that country, and one of its most promising features is that the natives show a disposition to adopt improvements, which may be recommended to them. One of the principal objects of Professor Dunstan's recent work was to ascertain what difference really exists in the commercial value of seed cotton, as often presented by the native for sale, and the same article after dirty and stained cotton has been removed by hand picking. For this purpose he examined five samples grown in the Bukedi and Baddu districts of Uganda and the results, according to the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, show that hand picking greatly improves the appearance of the cotton, since it removes not only the stained portions of the lint but also some of the immature fibre. It also increases the commercial value of the lint by over one penny per pound, which is the equivalent of two rupees per 100lb. of seed cotton. As the actual quantity of stained cotton in such a sample is generally not more than ten per cent, it is considered that it will pay the native well to separate it. Where, however, he fails to do this, the buyers are recommended to have the cotton hand-picked themselves, if practicable. Professor Dunstan's report shows strongly that the chief fault in Uganda staple is irregularity in length. It is pointed out that the only way in which this can be remedied is by the introduction of a selected strain of cotton of a uniform character. The chief agricultural officer reports that such a strain is now being adopted throughout the protectorate. The latest reports are distinctly favourable. A large crop seems to have been grown during the last season. An exceptionally large tonnage was recently delivered at Jinga, an important collecting centre, and at the other principal collecting stations there are very large stocks. These have been swollen by accumulations on account of shortage of transport, but nevertheless there are signs of great activity throughout the cotton-growing districts.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 28th ultimo, left Aden at 5 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

H. E. the Governor of Madras has agreed to receive a deputation of the Madras Provincial Conference on the 17th instant at Ootacamund.

Forty gunners have been arrested at Smolensk, owing to the disappearance from the artillery headquarters there of a box containing communications from the Tsar and other secret papers.

The East India Railway and the N. W. Railway have agreed to give concession rates to military officers and others visiting Simla in connection with the Coronation fete next month.

The newly-appointed Roman Catholic Archbishop arrived at Simla on Monday and had an excellent reception at the railway station. He is residing at the Episcopal House, Chota Simla. A reception will be held in his honour at the Town Hall on the 12th instant.

A meeting of the Board of Scientific Advice will be held at Simla on the 16th instant and the following day. The Hon'ble Mr. Maclagan, Secretary to the Government of India, will preside.

It is now settled that the 22nd June will be the date fixed for the Coronation in England. It will be declared a public holiday in India under the Negotiable Instruments Act. Arrangements are being made for holding divine services in all local churches and places of public worship.

George Gray, the billiard player, who is reported to be coming to India on tour with John Roberts, has a dispute in progress with Diggle. A London message says :—The solicitor acting for G. Gray states that his client never engaged to play E. Diggle, and further that Gray repudiates any engagements purporting to have been made on his behalf by John Roberts, the ex-world's champion.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

PENNY POSTAGE.

Rapid Development.

THE DUDLEY ESTATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, April 23.

After several delays, caused in part by administrative considerations, Australia has been granted the boon of penny postage. A proclamation issued last week by the Federal Executive Council brings the Postal Rates Act into operation as on May 1 next, and from that date letters weighing up to 1-2 oz. each may be posted to any part of the Commonwealth as well as to Great Britain, and the various overseas dominions, for one penny. Postcards and newspapers will remain as at present —1d. for single cards, reply cards 2d., and newspapers 1-2d. each, but the rates for commercial papers will be reduced from 1d. to 1-2d. for every 2 oz. or fraction thereof. Similarly liberal concessions will be made in the case of magazines and books, a preference being shown in each instance to those printed and published in Australia. Thus, the rate for books will be 1-2d. for each 8 oz. on literature issued from printing presses in the Commonwealth, as against the old scale of 1d. for every 4 oz ; while magazines will be carried for 1-2d. for each 8 oz., as compared with the old charge of 1d. Books and periodic literature of foreign origin will be charged the same fees, but the weight in each case will be 4 oz. The concession as regards penny postage to places oversea is the outcome of an arrangement made by the Commonwealth with the Governments of the countries concerned. The reductions are exceedingly liberal, and will, no doubt, be hailed with general satisfaction. The experience of different countries has shown that nothing tends more to promote an amicable understanding and national good-will than a free interchange of opinion among the common folk; and in so far as it is the channel through which the bulk of the nations' correspondence passes, the post office may be said to have played an important part as a world's peacemaker. It is equally true that the cheaper the rates of postage, the greater will be the amount of correspondence passing between individuals and nations, and since the individual is but the nation in miniature, the more he reads and learns concerning conditions in other lands the wider will be his outlook, and the less prone will he be to dogmatise and take narrow views. Although by no means a party question, Australia has much to thank the Federal Labour Party for in connection with the institution of the approaching reform. The Fisher Government placed penny postage high up on the list of enactments it desired to see passed into law, and it must be gratifying to Senator Thomas, the Postmaster-General, than whom there is no more zealous administrator, to know that one at least of his cherished schemes has received official sanction. Business men, as well as the numerous army, of private correspondents, will share in the benefits of reduced postage ; and although the Postal Department will, at the outset, be involved in an almost certain loss of revenue it is safe to assume that the increased volume of business, combined with the steady growth of population, will eventually make the shortage up. In any case, seeing that the post-office in Australia is a public utility, the people have a right to expect that the conveniences it has to offer should be made as cheap as possible, any small resultant loss being made up out of the national funds. As helping forward a grand, all-embracing scheme of Imperial penny postage, for which Mr. Henniker Heaton, the English postal reformer, has striven so long, the Australian penny post has also much to recommend it in the eyes of nation-builders.

RAPID DEVELOPMENT.

The development of the country on the eastern side of Eyre Peninsula has progressed so rapidly, that the Government cannot keep pace with it. The people who have taken up land in the farming areas between Port Lincoln and Franklin Harbour have not been entirely neglected. In the time of the Price-Peake Government, and that of its immediate successor, under the leadership of Mr. Peake, the construction was authorised of railways extending inland from Port Lincoln to Minnipa Hill, on the one hand, and Darke's Peak on the other. A long stretch of these lines is already completed, and a contract has been let to the Engineer-in-Chief's department for the extension to Minnipa Hill, while that to Darke's Peak will follow in due course. When all these railways are opened for traffic the settlers back from the coast on the routes of the lines will find their work much easier, for now the cartage of stores and of produce involves great expense and much hardship. The advantage of railway transit will be much valued, and the extension of the system to the new areas will expedite settlement. Something more is needed in the districts inland from Tumby and Arno Bays, for there is at present a considerable scarcity of water, both for stock and domestic purposes. Carting not only costs money, but imposes a heavy burden on horses and men, so that the farmers are eagerly waiting for the long-promised reservoir and reticulation service promised by the Government. But while the Gulf ports have the benefit of sea carriage, and the inhabitants are in other ways better off than those living some distance from the coast, they are by no means satisfied with their lot. Nature has done much for them, but it is necessary to their prosperity and progress that more should be accomplished. Deepening or jetty extension is needed everywhere. Franklin Harbour, the busiest centre on Eyre Peninsula, needs both, while at Arno and Tumby better jetty accommodation is wanted. Ships of any size cannot now get alongside at the former place, which is suffering very materially in consequence, for the farmers have to accept less for their wheat and to pay more for their stores. More berths are asked for also at Port Lincoln, while the landing-places on the beaches of fertile hundreds farther north are altogether primitive, and in a state of nature. The Government must bestir themselves to bring the shipping facilities at all these places more nearly up-to-date, for they cannot decently lag behind the standard set by private enterprise. It is the business of the State to settle as many families as possible prosperously on the land, and with that object in view all reasonable help and encouragement should be given to them by means of railways inland and accessible harbours along the coast.

LORD DUDLEY'S ESTATES.

A claim of a remarkable character to the title and estates of Lord Dudley has been made by William Ward, of Urquhart-street, Northcote, who has been a resident of Melbourne since 1885. The claimant declares that he is descended in the direct line from Thomas second Baron Ward. This Thomas is alleged to have married one Joan, and had a son, Thomas, born in 1713. He married and thenceforward the great Torrington line of Ward went on without a break, but it is alleged that his father made another marriage, which was challenged in Jamaica. There are apparently three lines of Wards carrying on the succession from Ward of the Stuart times. The Dudley Wards, in whose line of direct succession there has been one, if not two, breaks, came first. Then there were the Jamaica Wards and the Great Torrington Wards, who lived in the North Devon town, unconscious of claims to place and possession. One of the Jamaica Wards, who had been made a judge, set out for England to contest with the Dudley Wards the right to the family possession which they claim should have come through Thomas Ward to his family in 1740, when William, fifth Baron Ward and fourteenth Lord Dudley, died, unmarried, and his nephew, Ferdinando Dudley Lea, inherited through his mother. Judge Ward died however either on the voyage or immediately after landing. In 1845 the late Lord Dudley brought a suit for the recovery of property in Jamaica from his West Indian relatives, and by disproving the challenged marriage in Jamaica of his distant ancestor Thomas, secured these estates, and his son, the present Lord Dudley is now in possession of them. Thomas Ward of that day, however, put forward his claim to the estates, and his successors continued to write letters to the late Lord Dudley, and various personages in power, but without result. Some years ago Thomas Walker Ward, father of the present claimant, wrote letters to the late Lord Dudley, and even put his claim into the hands of solicitors. He died two years or so ago, and the present claimant then began to act on his own behalf. He states that in May, 1910, he asked the Governor-General for an interview, and he alleges that Lord Dudley told him he wished to play fair, as an honest man, and that if the property belonged to his visitor he would not keep it from him. Ward said he could trace his descent direct from Thomas, second Baron Ward. The claimant, who was born in July, 1899, in England, left for Australia in 1885. He married in Victoria, and has reared a family of several daughters and one son, now nine years of age. Mr. Ward has worked at the carpenter's bench, and is now, a working builder and architect, and is an active temperance and religious worker. He says that at least he is entitled to the property in Jamaica, if not to the English estates and titles coming through Baron Ward and Baron Dudley.

UNIFORM GAUGE QUESTION.

The matter of a uniform railway gauge was discussed on Wednesday morning by the Acting Treasurer (Mr. A. C. Carmichael) and the Victorian Minister of Education and Railways (Mr. A. A. Billson). Mr. Billson suggested that trial points should be put down in Albury to try the three-rail system as advocated by Mr. Brennan, to run to the Victorian side. The object is, of course, to admit, by means of a third rail and the points device, the rolling-stock of New South Wales to the broader lines of Victoria. Mr. Carmichael states that the suggestion is that the main trunk line should be transformed first and the stock then gradually utilised on branch lines. As the stock wore out they could narrow the more important lines. He intimated that the New South Wales Government would favourably consider a trial at Albury as suggested by Mr. Billson and that the matter would be submitted to the Railway Commissioners. As regards the general undertaking of unifying the gauge, Mr. Carmichael states that Mr. Billson as he agreed, that inasmuch as a uniform gauge was essentially necessary for any proper defence scheme and would be brought about if brought about at all largely for defence purposes, the additional capital cost of conversion should be borne by the Federal Parliament.

A NEFARIOUS SCHEME.

Had Detective Mulfahey not been detailed for the duty of taking a prisoner to Sale a week ago it is more than probable that the mystery of how a shortage occurred in the stock of a city warehouseman would have remained unsolved for some time. Mr. Louis Kauffmann, of Elizabeth-street, took stock a few months ago, and discovered a shortage of between £700 and £800 worth of goods, but nobody in the place could account for it. Detective Mulfahey, when in Sale on April 7, meet a local shopkeeper, who in conversation mentioned that a young man was in the town offering for sale cutlery at prices which were remarkably low. Mulfahey soon succeeded in meeting the cutlery bargain seller at the hotel where the man was staying. The detective and Sergeant Noble saw him go back to the shopkeeper to whom the young man had represented himself as an indentor relinquishing business, a fact which accounted for his selling out at low prices. As he was leaving the shop Noble and Mulfahey spoke to him, and received from him similar information. He also said he carried on business in Malvern. They were dissatisfied with the story, and told the young man, Stanley Oliver that they would detain him till enquiries had been made in Melbourne. They went towards the police-station and during the walk Oliver began to relate to them a story which took a long time in telling, and which obviated the necessity for enquiries as to his shopkeeping. He said he had been in the employ of Kauffmann for some time, and that he left in September. Before leaving he had two keys made to fit each of two doors—one of the main entrances from Elizabeth-street, and the other leading into the showroom on the third floor. The nuts of the bolt used to fasten an iron bar across the showroom door had been unscrewed, so that the bar might be easily dislodged from outside. Oliver added that on several occasions at night since October he had let himself into the warehouse and helped himself to whatever goods he required to sell. The goods he disposed of to different shopkeepers in the city, suburbs, and country districts. Detective Mulfahey found two keys on searching Oliver at the Sale lock-up, where he was lodged on a charge of shopbreaking. Oliver supplied Detective Mulfahey with the names of several shopkeepers to whom he had sold cutlery, and Detectives Mulfahey and Sainsbury visited eight shops and recovered goods sold by Oliver to the value of about £180. Other business houses that were mentioned were closed for the Easter holidays. The detectives found that in Melbourne Oliver had given the name of Donaldson and had stated that he was going out of business and had decided to sell off immediately. At one place he said he had purchased at auction goods he was desirous of selling. The detectives also made the discovery that Oliver had a companion who was a week ago camped at Cunninghame. Accordingly to Cunninghame Detective Mulfahey went and saw a young man, William Dempsey Joy, who said he was Oliver's cousin. Joy admitted that he had visited Kauffmann's with Oliver and had helped him to carry away goods some of which both of them sold. Some of the goods were then in the camp. Joy was arrested on a charge of shopbreaking and was brought to the Melbourne gaol on remand till Wednesday at the City Court. Oliver was remanded to appear at Sale on Wednesday, but he will be brought to Melbourne on Friday.

DEATH AND A HAREM SKIRT.

A fatality, the indirect result of a public exhibition by a young woman in a harem skirt, is reported from Bendigo. The victim was Peter Galligan, ex-railway employee. The deceased was standing on the footpath when a mob of people who were following a woman swept round the corner, and before the deceased could get out of the way he was knocked over into the gutter, and it is alleged several people trod on him. A distressing feature about the occurrence was the fact that his wife was on the opposite side of the street, and, moved by some inexplicable feeling, walked across to see who had been injured. To her surprise she discovered that it was her husband. He asserted that he was not much hurt and after getting a stimulant he was taken home in a cab. A doctor was called in, but a couple of hours later the patient who was 76 years of age, suddenly collapsed and died.

A.

[*By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

BRIDGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In common with many other of the most useful inventions, the origin of bridges is veiled in obscurity. An English weekly paper tells us, however, that "Bridges were built in 1731." Were they really first built in 1731? It is a pity that "The Origin of Inventions" is not supported by facts susceptible of the clearest proof. With due deference to the paper I speak of, I should like to say that when, and by whom, bridges were first built (certainly very many years before 1731), and what manner the earliest bridges were constructed, are now mere matters of conjecture, and lie beyond the reach of authentic history. Tradition assigns the invention of bridges to Janus; and on several Greek, Italian and Sicilian coins, representations of ships, crowns and bridges occur in company with a Janus having two faces. There is no mention of a bridge in the Old Testament, and the earliest historical record of a bridge is that which Herodotus gives of the one constructed by Queen Nitocris over the Euphrates at Babylon.—Yours, &c.,

R. W. M.

It is understood that during the next few weeks the King will transfer the old royal racing yacht Britannia to the Prince of Wales. This is the necessary forerunner to the election of the Heir-Apparent as a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron, the rules of which lay down that no candidate can be considered who is not the bona-fide owner of a yacht. Both the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert are enthusiastic yachtsmen.

General Sir E. G. Barrow, G. C. B., having proceeded on privilege leave, Major-General J. B. Woon, C. B., has assumed temporary command of the Southern Army with effect from April 27.

Mr Guy Rutledge, Secretary of Burma Legislative Council, is appointed Government Advocate in Burma in the place of Mr. Radford Young who is appointed Judge of the Chief Court. Mr. E. Higginbotham, Assistant Government Advocate, is appointed in the place of Mr. Rutledge and Mr. A. C. Eggar, Barrister, in place of Mr. Higginbotham.

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

EFFECT ON IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Strong Attack in Canadian Parliament.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OTTAWA, MAY 7.

Mr. Borden, Leader of the Opposition in the Dominion House of Commons, in a speech referred to President Taft's declaration that reciprocity between the United States and Canada would prevent the consummation of a system of Imperial preferential trade. He asked, "Will Sir Wilfrid Laurier reaffirm his policy of preference at the Imperial Conference, while he is attempting to drive through the Dominion Parliament an agreement, which absolutely destroys the possibility of a preferential policy?"

Mr. Borden concluded: "The most serious feature of President Taft's utterance is its profound truth. The dangerous aspect of the situation is the apparent determination of the Government to force through an agreement by a numerical majority, denying the people of Canada any voice upon the greatest question affecting them since the confederation. We oppose firmly and resolutely any such despotic attempts."

REFORM OF THE LORDS.

Terms of Lord Lansdowne's Bill.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The *Daily Telegraph* understands that the Bill, which Lord Lansdowne will present to-day, will make the number of members of the House of Lords three hundred. A hundred will be chosen for a term from the existing House with the safeguard of minority representation introduced by a proportional vote, fifty ex-ministers and pro-consuls, fifty members nominated by the Ministry for a term, and a hundred members elected for a short term by the county boroughs and county councils.

The Bill provides for the restriction of the Royal prerogative in the creation of Peers.

UNREST IN SOUTH PERSIA.

Murder of a Kavam Chief.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The two brothers, the heads of the Kavam family, who were arrested by the Governor-General of Fars, it is now reported, were subsequently released, but while they were proceeding with an escort to Bushire, they fell into an ambush and one of them was killed. The fate of the other is unknown.

The Kashgais, between whom and the Kavam family a feud existed, are suspected.

[The arrests were announced by a "Times" correspondent at Teheran who described the feud between the Kavams and the Kashgais as largely contributing to the unrest in South Persia.]

TO CHART THE ANTARCTIC

Appeal for Australasian Expedition.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The *Daily Mail* and *Daily Mirror* publish an appeal for £12,000 to enable the Australasian expedition, under Dr. Douglas Mawson, to start in June to make a chart of the Antarctic.

Dr. Mawson will take an aeroplane with him.

RUSSIA AND THE FAR EAST.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 7.

General Vernander, the Inspector-General of Engineers, has started for a tour of inspection in the Far East. He will join the Minister of War at Vladivostok, where important conferences will be held.

POLO IN AMERICA.

The English Team Criticized.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The *Times*' New York correspondent says that the departure of English polo players for Rockaway marks a definite stage in preparation for the test matches. Hitherto the work has naturally not been at full pressure, but henceforward they may be expected to exert themselves more like Englishmen. Hitherto they have shown themselves most effective when using the comparatively close formation to which they are accustomed.

Public opinion rather leans towards the chances of the defenders, but good judges believe that the visitors have not yet, by any means, shown the best of which they are capable.

OVERDUE ENGLISH STEAMER.

Safe Arrival at Port Natal.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The steamer "Loderer" has arrived at Port Natal.

[The s.s. "Loderer" left Newport on March 22 for Natal and Shanghai with a cargo of oil.]

MOROCCAN CRISIS.

Major Bremond Reaches Fez.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 7.

The marked discrepancy between the French and German reports with regard to the condition of Fez continues. While French despatches represent the Sultan as anxious that the French column should reach Fez as soon as possible, the situation having grown worse, official news received in Berlin states that the Germans in Fez are all well and in perfect safety, and that there is no question of famine.

The French papers have launched a *ballon d'essai* evidently for the purpose of testing the views of Germany, suggesting that a column will advance on Fez, but that it will remain only three days.

LONDON, MAY 8.

A strong Spanish force from Ceuta has occupied two strategic points commanding the Tetuan road where they have thrown up entrenchments.

Owing to transport difficulties, Colonel Brulard's relief column from Casablanca is not expected to reach Fez before a fortnight.

LATER.

Despatches from Fez show that Major Bremond reached Fez with the barest remnants of ammunition. He had seven days of severest fighting with the tribesmen, who, departing from their usual mere demonstrative onslaughts, attacked persistently, charging right up to the guns. His troops were terribly exhausted.

POSITION OF FRENCH OFFICERS.

[Paris, April 22.—The Government's existence will, it is stated, be endangered unless vigorous action is taken to save the French officers who are in the employ of the Sultan at Fez. The position of those officers is likened to that of Gordon at Khartoum. A relief force of 4,000 natives, under French officers, is now being formed, but it cannot reach Fez before the third of next month, even though it meets with no opposition on the march.

The newspapers urge the Government to take decisive measures in Morocco and not to heed the carpings of the German and Spanish Press.

The "Temps" declares: "Frenchmen in danger of death through the Government's ineptitude must be saved, and the Powers must be told outright what we intend to do."

There are a dozen British subjects in the Moroccan capital. They include the Consul (Mr. James McLeod) and his family, Dr. Verdon, his wife and two children, and two English lady missionaries. There are also in the city two American missionaries, 45 Frenchmen, and five Germans.

There is growing excitement over the delay in the rescue of the French colony at Fez.

Captain Moreau is forming a detachment at Alcazar to relieve Major Bremond and his Sherarda troops, but Raisuli refuses to allow the transport of supplies.

The French Government announces that it will take vigorous measures to revictual Major Bremond's troops.]

ANARCHIST PLOT IN PARIS.

Public Buildings to be Dynamited.

LONDON, MAY 8.

A sensation has been caused in Paris by the announcement, made in several papers, that the Government has detected an anarchist plot to dynamite the Prefecture of Police and other public buildings, and that the authorities have taken great precautions.

The police are angry at this revelation, as they say, it prevents their laying their hands on the conspirators who are now warned.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE'S BIRTHDAY.

Messages from Indian Rulers.

BERLIN, MAY 7.

Sheaves of telegrams have been received by the Crown Prince on the occasion of his birthday. They include messages from many Indian Princes, whose acquaintance his Imperial Highness made in India.

The Crown Prince is publishing in album form the photographs taken by himself in India. The proceeds will be devoted to charity.

THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

Cordial Reception by London Press.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The papers give prominence to the arrival in London of the Begum of Bhopal.

The *Standard*, in a eulogistic leader to-day, says she may properly be regarded as an ornament to her sex.

LORD CREWE'S HEALTH.

LONDON, MAY 8.

Lord Crewe has returned to Crewe Hall, where he will stay for a time. His Lordship's health has much improved.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 7.

The P. and O. steamer "Salsette" left for Bombay at 5 p.m. with the English Mails of the 28th ult.

The P. and O. steamer "Macedonia" left at the same time for Colombo and Australia.

CALCUTTA BOMB OUTRAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

A young man named Shishir Kumar Ghosh was placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge as alleged of having aided and abetted Noni Gopal Mukerjee in throwing the bomb at Dalhousie Square. The accused was released on a bail of rupees four thousand.

MEXICAN INSURRECTION.

Rebel Troops Withdrawn from Border.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 8.

Fearing complications with the United States, Senor Madero, the insurgent leader, has ordered his forces to withdraw from the border. With his own force he intends to march southwards, his objective being Mexico City.

President Diaz has issued a manifesto, declaring his intention to resign the Presidency, as soon as peace is restored.

LATER.

The Mexican insurgent leader, Senor Madero, on hearing of the Manifesto issued by President Diaz, stopped his march and telegraphed to President Diaz, congratulating him on his patriotism and self-sacrifice. Senor Madero says he is ready to agree to another armistice.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

[Washington, April 23.—Although General Madero, the leader of the Mexican insurgents, recently denied any intention of seeking an armistice, he yesterday formally advised General Gomez (his confidential agent here) that he was agreeable to the proposals of a third party in favour of a suspension of hostilities with a view to the adjustment of differences. The Mexican Government has agreed to negotiate with the rebels, and terms are now in process of settlement although neither side admits that it has made any overtures for peace. In Mexico City the belief is generally expressed that the end of the revolution is in sight.]

AMRITSAR POISONING CASE.

Rani Saheba's Statement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 8.

In the Amritsar sensational case, the accused Rani Saheba's brother examined on Saturday last, said that he was not certain whether the letters alleged to have been found with the deceased were in his sister's hand-writing and that Rani used to sit on the coach-box to get fresh air if she drove after dark.

Rani Saheba went into the witness box and made a long written statement saying that the deceased was the Darogha of the Haveli in which she put up at Hardwar, that no improper relations existed between them, and that he wanted to take service with her. She at first promised to give him a job, but hearing unsatisfactory reports of his character she finally declined to entertain him in her service. A few days before his death she was informed that the deceased was back again and was sitting as Darwan at the gateway and protesting that he would die if he was not admitted to her presence. The next day when she returned from the Deputy Commissioner she did not see the deceased and thought he had been got rid of. On the morning of arrest she was sitting on the coach box and she did not know who placed the body in the carriage. Asked by the Judge, Rani could not explain how the body came to her carriage. She did not give orders to give refreshments to the deceased nor heard that he took poison. Her companion and maids who were said to be in the carriage stated to the same effect.

Sardul Singh, another accused, said that the case had been worked up against him by the Police Sub-Inspector through enmity.

INDIAN COLLEGE OF HERADLS.

New Source of Revenue.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 8.

A correspondent contributes an interesting article in the *Madras Times* in which he advocates the formation an Indian College of Heralds. He concludes the articles as follows:—"The Government and municipalities, that are always in search for new taxes, might, however, consider the revenue possibilities of an armorial-bearing tax on those who are not registered in the Indian College. It is not revenue point of view or even an artistic aspect that most appeals to us, but we would rather lay stress on the opportunity it would afford our Sovereign Emperor to give the honour to his most faithful subjects."

The *Madras Times* commenting on the above says:—Since the custom has arisen, chiefly amongst the lesser aristocracy and nobles of carrying arms, crests and mottoes and other heraldic devices to which the bearers have no conventional or traditional right, the establishment of a college of heralds would be useful in registering such devices and giving them legal existence, and the fees derived from the service would be by no means inconsiderable in amount. In our opinion, such an institution would at once meet the need that has arisen in recent years amongst upper and middle classes and yield not an inconsiderable revenue to the Crown. The science of heraldry has not been developed in this country to any great extent and even in most aristocratic families armorial bearings, as they exist in England, are unknown."

POLICE CONSTABLE RUNS AMOK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 8.

A Sikh police constable, Nundshingh, ran amok in the police station at 11 a.m., to-day, when he was arrested for being in illegal possession of a jar of eggs which he brought from a steamer. On being ordered to be locked up after the police enquiry, the constable seized a 'dah' and struck Deputy Inspector Stokes with the flat part, stunning him. He then aimed at Inspector Donohue but missed. A Burman head constable in grappling with him received a bad cut on the head. After breaking away from the police station he bowled the sentry over and knocked a patrol constable and after being pursued for a considerable time became exhausted and was found in a back drainage.

Mr. Stokes escaped from a serious contusion owing to his wearing a heavy muffler at the time.

THE CORONATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 8.

No arrangements have yet been made here for the official celebrations of the King's Coronation. Steps are, however, being taken to organise functions for the due observance of the day which will be a public holiday. Divine services will be held in all churches of England places of worship in the morning, and in the evening there will be a special service at the St. George's Cathedral and the clergy and the choirs of other churches will take part.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

Accommodation for Residents.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, MAY 8.

The following notices are issued by Mr. G. M. Boughey, I. C. S., Secretary to the Durbar Local Committee:—

A plot of land on the east side of the Ridge has been set apart for residents in the Civil Lines, Delhi, who are being turned out from their houses during the Durbar period and are not receiving any pecuniary compensation for this inconvenience from their landlords. Residents occupying sites in this area will be expected to provide for their own tents and make pec[illegible]ir own arrangements. No charge will all the[illegible] for the site, but a small charge for be made [illegible] water-and general purposes may conservancy, Application for sites, stating be necessary. probable requirements, should be submitted as early as possible.

ECHO OF MIDNAPORE SUITS.

Newspapers and Contempt of Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

At the Calcutta High Court this morning before Mr. Justice Fletcher, the two rules which were off-shoots of the Midnapur Damage Suits, issued on behalf of Mr. Weston, I. C. S., defendant in the suits, calling on the editor, printer and publisher of the *Bengalee* and the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* respectively for contempt of court for having published editorial paragraphs in their papers on the evidence of Mr. Weston, came on for hearing.

Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjee offered an apology on behalf of the *Bengalee*, but it was pointed out that the rule was not issued on him by name.

His Lordship held that it was contempt, but, as the petitioner accepted the apology and did not like to press the matter, his Lordship discharged the rule. Owing to irregularities in the rule no costs were granted.

As regards the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, counsel on behalf of its editor wanted to argue the matter and prove that the editor had no intention to commit contempt of court and if it was held to be contempt he was ready to offer an apology. The Advocate-General on behalf of Mr. Weston did not wish to press the matter as the defendant had no intention of committing contempt and accepted the apology. His Lordship discharged this rule also without costs.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY CASE.

Appeal Disposed of.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 8.

Mr. R. I. R. Glancy, First Assistant Resident, disposed of an appeal preferred by Somasundaram Pillay and Lakka Ullah who were convicted by the District Magistrate of Residency Bazars under Section 11, 6 and 161 for attempting to bribe a Residency clerk to obtain confidential papers. Somasundaram Pillay was also convicted under the Official Secrets Act of 1889. His Honour upheld the conviction and sentence of Somasundaram Pillay and reduced the sentence of Lakka Ullah to three months' simple imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 1,000 and imprisonment in default as directed by the Magistrate except that the imprisonment in default should also be simple.

RAJENDRAPUR TRAIN DACOITY CASE.

Jury's Verdict not Accepted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

Mr. Newbould, Sessions Judge of Dacca, to-day, concluded the hearing of the Rajendrapur Train Dacoity Case. In this case Suresh Chunder Sen was committed on a charge of dacoity and of looting money after assaulting the guards from a running train near Rajendrapur Station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The jury unanimously found the accused not guilty. The Judge disagreeing with the jury, referred the case to the High Court.

A DEVOTED CHOWKIDAR.

Family Rewarded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

The Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam has granted an annual pension of rupees three hundred to the family of Chowkidar Bishwambhar Mondal who lost his life in trying to oppose young dacoits in a political dacoity at Barrah. Biswambhar's son was appointed as a chowkidar.

LAND ALIENATION ON THE FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE MAY 8.

The report of the working of the Land Alienation Act in three Frontier Province districts shows that though the market for land had been restricted, the contracting of credit with the money-lender had not been serious. Attempts to introduce the co-operative credit system in the districts were the Alienation Act is in force have however met with scanty support.

CHOLERA AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 8.

Cholera has not yet abated in the Hyderabad Municipality. Since the 3rd instant, 21 seizures and five deaths have been reported up to yesterday from Mushirabad, Nampalli and Habibnagar. No cases are reported in Secunderabad and the garrison is now free.

CALCUTTA JUTE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

The Calcutta jute market is inactive with a tendency to higher rates. Gunnies opened very firm and closed slightly easier.

Two hundred Damra coal shares were auctioned at eleven annas each, and subsequently rose one anna in the open market.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The President's Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 8.

The Provincial Conference commenced its sitting at the Victoria Hall, this afternoon, and was attended by hundred delegates from Madras and the mofussil, besides a large and distinguished body of visitors, while accommodation had been provided for ladies. The President-elect, Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Chariar, was enthusiastically received.

In his speech, welcoming the delegates, the Hon'ble Mr. Seshgiri Iyer said:—"I wish to say on your behalf how grateful we are to our beloved Sovereign for having resolved to come to the ancient capital of India to be crowned our Emperor. We beg to tender our Sovereign and his noble Consort our humble and grateful thanks for this sincere interest in our well-being. We are sorry that the people of this Presidency are not to have the privilege of entertaining Their Majesties. We have been the Cindrella of the Empire in most matters, and it is to be regretted that even our Gracious Sovereign has not seen fit to place us on the same footing of equality as two sisters. We beg to assure His Imperial Majesty that in no part of the Empire is there a truer feeling of loyalty and devotion to his throne as in this Presidency."

THE COUNCIL REFORMS.

The speaker referred to Lord Minto's successful regime as Viceroy and proceeded to pay tributes to the work done by leading men who had died in recent years. Referring to the Council Reforms, he said: "It has been said that the enlarged Legislative Councils have rendered congresses and conferences superfluous. It is hardly necessary to point out that discontinuance of these annual gatherings will be one of the gravest acts of political unwisdom. It is in our conferences that we gather our materials and suggest solutions. I am glad to find the distinction between moderates and extremists is slowly beginning to disappear. I am strongly of opinion that the cleavage should not be widened. The country stands in need of the services of every honest and true citizen and the disloyal man shall have no place in our ranks. The anarchist who strikes his cowardly blows is an enemy to mankind. He does not flourish in India more numerously than elsewhere. On behalf of all assembled here, I wish to enter an emphatic protest against the attempts that are being made to connect our religion with the crime of these misguided men. No religion and no code of morals inculcate greater devotion to the throne and person of the ruler than the Hindu scriptures. There is no King who does not possess the attributes of Vishnu, that is our principle, that is our faith. The Hindu-Mahomedan problem has advanced a stage in the course of its solution. Hindus in this Presidency have never had any serious differences of opinion with their Mahomedan fellow-subjects. They have had occasional squabbles, but there had never been any serious estrangement. We might be benighted, but there are some lessons which can be learned even from us. The reason why we are so friendly in Madras is, because each community generally respects the religious prejudices of the other.

"I have been dwelling upon these questions because the re-adjustment of political, social and economic condition of the country claims willing work from every Indian irrespective of class, caste or creed. I would appeal to my countrymen to give some little attention to the state of our religious institutions. I think I am justified in saying that the Government was not less anxious than some of our foremost men to devise steps to put an end to the mismanagement that was and is going on. It is not a question of religion, it is question of morals, a question affecting citizenship. Before legislation can be undertaken, the sanction of the Supreme Government has to be obtained and, unfortunately, the Government of India has not been found easy to persuade or eager to assist us in setting our religious house in order. You know that in Bengal our countrymen are of the opinion that Government interference should be deprecated in these matters. I have never been able to understand this attitude of our Bengal friends. But, unfortunately, it has had the effect of making the Supreme Government believe that legislation is not wanted by the people in any other part of India. It is a curious fact, but worthy of note, that, whenever any other province is under a cloud for some cause or other, Madras suffers vicariously with it. I hope the time is not far distant when we shall be judged on our own merits.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The speaker next referred to compulsory primary education, and regarding the means of providing funds for this purpose, he said: "There is one source of revenue which might be tapped. I do not see why we should not have a duty in this country. Of course, we might also agitate for the enhancement of our important duties in general. I am afraid that Manchester and Lancashire will present a solid front against this, but we have to agitate until we can rouse up the conscience of the British workmen. Then it may be, that in this, as in many another matters, we shall get our rights." The speaker next referred to the reform of High Court, the employment of Indians in the public service and to the fact that Indian problems are receiving increased attention in England.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

In course of his address, the President said: "This is the happy year of Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, let us with one voice give them a most loyal and heartfelt welcome." After referring to the benefits of British rule, the speaker touched on the Council Reforms and said: "It cannot be said that the Reforms are far-reaching, thought they may enable Indians to control the Government of this country effectively. They have been merely associated with the Government and have been given an opportunity to place their views before the Government on all matters of importance with patience, organisation and enthusiasm. They may hope in the long run to influence Government completely and nationalise the administration. They may safely rely on the British sense of justice and love of fair-play and obtain further and further instalments of Reform in the course."

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

The speaker referred to the depressed classes, mass education and Indians in the public service, in which connection he said a part of the aim of educated Indians was gradually to replace Europeans by Indian agency in public service. This was necessary, not only on the grounds of economy, but also in furtherance of the policy of nationalising the administration. It was not equality if Indians be made to occupy only inferior posts. It was no doubt necessary on the grounds of economy to pay lower salaries to persons appointed in this country, but the brand of inferiority should be removed. That might be done, as pointed out by the Secretary of State in 1908, by assigning a fixed salary to every office, and the case of English Civilians making up the difference between that salary and the present pay as personal allowance. There would still remain the other question that the proportion of the appointments promised to Indians by the rules of 1879 viz., one-sixth, was not fully held by them.

COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS.

"I may be permitted to say a word in regard to the recent appointment of an Indian to our Executive Council. I yield to no one in my admiration of the many qualities of head and heart of the Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswamy Iyer and I believe that in the circumstances a better choice could not be made. Let me, however, draw your attention to a momentous question of principle. Our concern is with the administration of justice. The British Courts have been the bulwark of our rights and the fabric of Indian loyalty has been built on British justice. Nothing should be done which would tend in the slightest degree to impair impartiality and independence of our judges. It would therefore, be desirable in making appointments to the highest Court in the land that a condition should be attached that judges should not accept any favours from the executive authority. This principle, I am glad to note, has been practically upheld in a recent despatch of of the Secretary of State for India. We should even go further and also apply the principle to judicial officers other than those of the High Court."

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

The speaker then referred to the Land Revisions and Co-operative Credit Associations and made sympathetic reference to the condition of Indians in South Africa and said: "It was devoutly to be hoped that the good sense of the Union Government would enable a settlement to be arrived at which wuold be satisfactory to both sides." In conclusion, he said: "I presume you have an idea of the works that lies before us, we have to instruct people in the duties of citizenship, to ascertain their wants and wishes and to collect trustworthy data upon which the legislatures and publicists may rely."

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 21.

FIELD-MARSHAL Lord Kitchener of Khartoum and the Duke of Rutland visited Leicester for the purpose of inspecting the Leicestershire Brigade of Boy Scouts on the occasion of their Coronation Rally. Lord Kitchener had been the guest of the Duke at Belvoir Castle during Easter, and when approached at once accepted an invitation to take part in the review, together with his Grace, who has greatly interested himself in the Boy Scout movement in the country.

In an interesting address, Lord Kitchener declared that the more he knew of the Scout organisation the more admirable he thought it was. It broke down class prejudice and promoted comradeship, discipline, resourcefulness, self-reliance, and sympathy. The Scouts' ideals were the highest Christianity and patriotism.

The arrival on the ground of Lord Kitchener was the signal for loud cheers. His Lordship was accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Rutland, the Ladies Marjorie and Diana Manners, Colonel Sarson, Sir Herbert Marshall, and others. At the sound of a bugle the Scouts, who had been picketed all round the ground, ran at the double to the centre, where they formed up in companies. They were closely inspected by Lord Kitchener, who shook hands with each of the scout-masters, and spoke individually to many of the boys. At the close of the inspection, the Scouts formed in close order, and were addressed by the Duke and Lord Kitchener. The Duke of Rutland, after reading the message from the King, observed that he thought he was only expressing what he knew to be the feelings of all of them in conveying their gratitude to Lord Kitchener for having come down to Leicester to inspect them. He had just returned from the interior of Africa, and was, as they knew, just now a very busy man. By his presence that day he had shown that he deep sympathy with the Boy Scout movement throughout the country. It might be some lingering recollection of a Leicestershire origin on his part that had prompted him to attend, but, whatever the cause might be, it would always be a memorable day in the history of the Boy Scouts of Leicestershire when Lord Kitchener found himself able to inspect them. In the short time that had elapsed since their chief Scout, Sir Robert Baden-Powell, came to Leicester, a wonderful improvement and augmentation of the force of the Boy Scouts had taken place, and it was a most satisfactory and most admirable sign. He congratulated them warmly on the appearance of the Scouts, and on the fact that the Scouts of Leicestershire had had the privilege in a year's time of being inspected by Chief Scout Sir Robert Baden-Powell and Lord Kitchener.

Lord Kitchener, addressing the scouts, said: It is hardly necessary for me to say what a great pleasure it is to meet you all, not only as an officer interested in your work, but also as president of the North London Scouts. What appeals to me, and I am sure appeals equally to all present, is that we have here a large number of England's boys soon to become England's men hard at work training themselves to do something for the good of their country, for the good of the nation, and for the good of themselves.

The more I know of the scouts' organisation the more admirable I think it is, and the more fully persuaded I am that it should appeal strongly to every father and mother who desire to bring up their sons well. It breaks down class prejudice, promotes comradeship, discipline, resourcefulness, self-reliance, and sympathy. Its ideals are the highest Christianity and partriotism. And later when these scouts are grown up what prouder title can they each aspire to than to be known as a true man and pure patriot, and that is what they are all now learning to become? You scoutmasters, who have gone through the hard work of making this movement so successful, must be well pleased with the result of your labours when you see these smart lads around you, and consider their ever-increasing numbers, and their improved moral, mental, and physical condition. And you scouts, I feel sure, already realise the benefits you have received by being members of this National Association. There is one thought I would like to impress upon you, "Once a scout always a scout." You will find the scout law and scout training very useful throughout life, so never allow scouting to be looked upon as a game that is over. Keep it going as long as you are alive. As boy, as man, help it by all the means that lie in your power, and when we have a million men and boys, as I hope we shall have, imbued with the spirit of scouts, our nation may well be proud of its manhood.

TERRITORIAL TRAINING.

Easter has come round once more, bringing this year ideal weather, by which the majority of keen Territorial units profited to the fullest extent. When one compares the Easter training of to-day with that spectacular picnic in which most of the old Volunteer corps indulged, the improvement in the training of our citizen soldiers is brought fully to one's mind. It used to be the habit for London corps to parade at Victoria Station on the Thursday night or Friday morning, and take train to some attractive South Coast resort. On Friday the men would turn out for an hour's drill, followed by a church parade, the afternoon being spent in wandering in groups along the sea front. Saturday a certain amount of work was usually performed, but Sunday was an off-day, with the exception of church parade, the joys and splendour of Monday making up for any shortcomings on the preceding days. Some totally impossible attack scheme was carried out, much to the delight of local inhabitants and of sightseers, who flocked to the Downs in their hundreds. It was, of course, a point of honour for every man to fire off all the rounds of blank he could lay hands upon and also to fire it at as close range as possible. The final stage of the stereotyped attack practice made a fine show of panting soldiery and perspiring officers cheering wildly and running blindly toward certain death and extermination. Happily all this is changed; there is nothing spectacular about Easter training as carried out in the present year of grace. It is yet too early in the season for units to indulge in combined exercises, and the company or squadron is the largest unit with which any attempt is made to cope. Hidden away in sequestered valleys amongst the South Downs there have been many isolated groups of khaki-clad civilian soldiers learning the rudiments of a recruit's field training, or, in the case of the older hands, brushing up the knowledge at the last annual camp. It is good, solid work, if dull; it builds up a wonderfully firm foundation on which to construct systematic training through the summer, until at last, when the camping season comes round, once more units are enabled to march into camp with a very good idea of what would be expected of them in time of war. If things were as they should be, the annual camp should only be utilised for putting the final polish of smartness and disciplined movement on the rank and file, and for teaching the officers to handle their men and to support each other with mutual co-operation. Easter should be used as a means of awaking the enthusiasm of the new recruit and exciting the appetite of the older hands. The six weeks between Easter and Whitsun should be devoted to licking the squadron, batteries, and companies into shape, whilst the period that intervenes betwen Whitsun and camp can be employed in teaching these smaller units to work harmoniouly together. If this syllabus of training were closely followed by all Territorial units, then when August came round we should no longer see patchwork battalions marching into camp to commence their company training, but we should find battalions already capable of being handled as such and fit to work together in brigade exercises. The corps that does not call out its men at Easter is practically mortgaging its first week of annual training, and few Territorial units, if any, are sufficiently up in their work to enable them to afford this waste of time.

AUSTRIAN ARTILLERY.

The "Zeit" publishes interesting details of the pending reforms in the Austro-Hungarian Army. It is intended to fit out the heavy artillery anew, each of the thirteen corps being provided with heavy howitzer divisions of three batteries, composed of four 6in howitzers. This plan will be put into force immediately after the passing of the new army law. The batteries are to be provided with modern 6in guns, and models of these guns are now being tested; while experiments with modern 4 1-2in guns for the field artillery are in progress.

At Huntingdon, in West Virginia, a Methodist minister, upon being violently assaulted in one of the streets, killed his assailant with a knife.

Many cases of small-pox have been reported from Alaska.

THE MEKRAN EXPEDITION.

Returns to Bombay.

THE expedition to the Mekran Coast, which left Bombay on April 7th, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday. His Majesty's ship "Highflyer," Flagship of the East Indian Squadron (Captain J. D. Dick R. N.,) which left Charbar on the 5th instant, brought His Excellency Rear-Admiral Sir Edmond Slade, while the two Royal Indian Marine ships "Hardinge" and "Northbrook" also arrived with drafts of the 104th Wellesley's Rifles, Mountain Artillery, Sappers and Miners, transport and field ambulances. The "Hardinge." (Commander C. M. Luck, R. I. M., left Sirik on the 4th instant) calling at [illegible] and Jask. Her drafts included 12 officers, 4 warrant officers, 9 native officers, 2 sub-hospital assistants 509 men, rank and file, 158 followers and 225 mules.

The following are the names of the officers on board: Lieut.-Col. W.C. Walton, 104th Rifles; Major W. Scott, 104th Rifles; Capt. E. G. Byrne, 104th Rifles; Capt. H. M. Butler, 104th Rifles; Capt. W. H. Boalth, I.M.S.; Lieut. F. J. Chadwick; Lieut. W. C. F. Wilson; Major O. C. Williamson Oswald, R.A., 32nd Mountain Battery; Lieut. F. A. Maclean, R.A., 32nd Mountain Battery; Lieut. M. Rawlence, R.E., 19th Company, Sappers and Miners; Captain J. C. Mare, 51st Sikhs and Captain F. R. Coppinger, 151st Field Hospital.

R. I. M. S. "NORTHBROOK."

The "Northbrook," (Commander B. H. Jones, R. I. M.), left Sirik, on the 4th instant and called at Charbar. Her drafts included 15 officers, 3 warrant officers, 16 native officers, 1 hospital storekeeper, and 677 men, rank and file.

The following were the officers on board: Col. W. Dalamain, D. S. O., 123rd Rifles; Maj. P. D. C. Stuart, 104th Rifles; Maj. H. M. Turton, 104th Rifles; Capt. Murphy, 151st Field Hospital; Capt. N. W. Webber, 19th Sappers and Miners; Capt. R. G. H. Grant-Smith, 104th Rifles; Capt. O. T. M. Leckie, 104th Rifles; Lieut. F. E. Spencer, 32nd Mountain Battery; Lieut. E. H. James, 104th Rifles; Lieut. W. Odell, 123rd Rifles; Lieut. C. M. S. Manners, 104th Rifles; Lieut. Stoddart, 104th Rifles; Capt. Eadie, 97th Deccan Infantry; Lieut. the Hon. Bridgeman, R. N. and Mr. Gregson, Indian Police.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FORCE IN THE GULF.

The naval and military force which left Bombay on the 7th April, whose composition is already known, arrived off Galag on the morning of the 10th and disembarked troops, mules and stores. The ships, H.M.S. "Highflyer" and the R.I.M.S. "Hardinge" and "Northbrook" lay from three to four miles off the coast. The men marched to Galag Camp, two miles away, leaving a duty section from each company to convoy the baggage. The second night the party was ashore a false alarm was given, one of the Native Infantry having let off his rifle. The advance guard encamped on the Rapeh river seven and a half miles to the north. On April 15 a march of seven miles and each day added to the distance, very hard work as the Rapeh river had to be crossed no less than seven times, the water reaching to the men's knees. The men were fit but suffered from the fact that their knees were exposed to the wind and sun. However they pushed ahead over rugged tracks and bad roads through the Karandap Pass, over barren country to Bint where they arrived on the 16th April. At Bint the force was met by Islam Khan and at a Durbar held by by Col. Delamaine, it appeared that the Afghans had retired north to Faunch, twenty miles north, a spot which is only to be reached from Bint by one pass. Notwithstanding the solicitations of Islam Khan to tarry, the force continued its march completing 61 miles between 5 p.m. on the 16th and 4-25 p.m. on the 18th April, one of the keenest being a subaltern of the 104th Rifles who had temporarily joined the Royal Marine Light Infantry as private. Twenty-one miles was added to the distance next day.—Marches—long, unproductive marches—that was the sum total of the efforts of at least some of the force. Others however exchanged shots and three on our side were wounded.

THE 4TH RAJPUTS.

The 4th Rajputs, who were en route for Colombo and were detained at Bombay when the expedition started, will leave here probably in about a fortnight, and will proceed to Ceylon for Colombo or Candy, in the R.I.M.S. "Northbrook."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

The following orders by Major-General J. E. Wood, C. B., Commanding the Southern Army Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, were issued on 2nd May:—

107th Pioneers.—Lieutenant M. C. Coote, Double Company Officer, 128th Pioneers, is transferred in the same capacity, to fill an existing vacancy.

Staff.—Captain R.C. Wilson, Station Staff Officer, Poona, to officiate as Brigade Major, Poona Brigade, and Captain J. H. McCudden, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, Poona, vice Captain E. F. Orton, vacated, and until further orders.

Captain H. W. Poyntz, 1st Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment,) to officiate as Brigade Major, Secunderabad 2nd Infantry Brigade vice Captain E. B. Mathew-Lannowe proceeded on combined leave.

Major A de C. Scott, 2nd Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment, to be Commandant, Pachmarhi Sanitarium for season 1911.

6th King Edward's Own Cavalry.—Major A. E. Battye, Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut. Colonel J.P. Barnes, granted leave or until further orders.

20th Deccan Horse.—Major F. W. C. Turner, 2nd-in Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major E. Tennant, Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut-Colonel A.A. Jones, officiating in command of the Bangalore Cavalry Brigade.

2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry.—Major F. P. S. Dunsford, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, vice Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Smith, granted leave or until further orders.

30th Punjabis.—Major A. Ward, 2nd-in Command, to officiate as Commandant and Captain C. C. R. Murphy, Double Company Commander to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut.-Colonel R. C. Muspratt, granted leave or until further orders.

Captain E. C. L. Wallace, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander, vice Major F. W. Birch, permitted to retire.

44th Merwara Infantry.—Major H. P. Bell, Double Company Commander, to officiate as Commandant, and Major F. W. Thomas, Double Company Cammander, to officiate as 2nd-in Command, vice Lieut.-Colonel A. Poingdestre, granted leave or until further orders.

95th Russell's Infantry.—Captain W. H. Lane, Double Company Officer, 94th Russell's Infantry, to be Double Campany Commander vice Major A. Roberts, permitted to retire.

104th Wellesley's Rifles.—Major A. P. D. C. Stuart, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major W. Scott, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut-Colonel W. C. Walton, granted leave or until further orders.

116th Mahrattas.—Major J. J. P. Quinn, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major A. W. Andrew, granted leave or until further orders.

120th Rajputana Infantry.—Major E. Codrington, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, vice Lieut-Colonel G. W. C. Knatchbull, granted leave or until furthers orders.

129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.—Major J. A. Hannyngton, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major C. O. O. Tanner, granted leave or until further orders.

Musketry.—With reference to Southern Army Order No. 65 of 1910, the following are the winners of the trophies therein referred to:—Marks' Shield, 2nd Battalion, East Surrey Regiment; Deesa Cup, 30th Punjabis; Napier Memorial Shield, British Service:—2nd Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment; Indian Service.—97th Deccan Infantry; Gillespie Memorial Cup, British Service.—2nd Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Indian Service.—116th Mahrattas, Rosseter Memorial Cup; 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers; Francis Memorial Cup; 64th Pioneers; William Watson Cup; 14th (King's) Hussars; Harris Cup; 42nd Deoli Regiment; Officers Commanding units at present holding these trophies are requested to forward them as soon as possible to the Officer Commanding the present winning unit who will acknowledge receipt to the Brigadier General, General Staff, Southern Army.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The following messages, which appeared in the Australian papers to hand yesterday morning, are later than those which came by the English mail:—

Australian Defence.

London, April 22.

Sir John Downer stated to an interviewer yesterday that Australia must certainly have a navy of her own, although her present naval scheme was very ambitious. He supported the idea of reciprocal trade from the imperial standpoint, and he believed that that was also Australia's sentiment.

The "Globe" declares: "Australia's naval policy, allied with land settlement and development, especially in the Northern Territory, will revolutionise her position in the world. Her immigration is being done quietly and efficiently."

The Church in Portugal.

Lisbon, April 21.

The new law for the disestablishment of the Catholic Church in Portugal abolishes taxes for the maintenance of parish priests and prohibits the bequest of legacies for church services. A third of the present receipts of the clerical societies is to be applied to public charities. All religious services are to be under the supervision of State officials, and only clergymen ordained in Portugal are to conduct the services. Papal bulls are not to be published without the Government's permission.

The Albanian Rising.

Vienna, April 21.

A telegram from Scutari reports that sanguinary conflicts took place yesterday between the Albanian rebels and the Turkish regulars in the Kastratti district. An unconfirmed estimate of the losses places the killed at 1,500 and the wounded at 600. The result of the fighting is not stated.

Barque Wrecked Off Irish Coast.

London, April 23.

The barque Falls of Garry, which left South Australia for Falmouth on October 20 last with a cargo of 36,627 bags of wheat, struck one of the Sovereign Islands, near Kinsale (24 miles from Cork), during a fog yesterday, and became a total wreck.

The captain, first mate, and seven men stuck to the vessel, after the other members of the crew left. They were subsequently rescued by rocket apparatus from the mainland when the decks were awash. A boat with five men from the wreck reached Queenstown after having been missing for some time.

Festival of Empire.

London, April 22.

The sports committee of the Festival of Empire has arranged the following programme:—100 yards, 440 yards, 880 yards and mile flat races as well as hurdle races, for June 24 boxing and wrestling events for June 29; 100 yards and mile swimming events for July 1. The various governing associations will control the contests.

Exciting Aerial Voyage.

Berlin, April 21.

A Parseval airship, with 10 passengers on board, made an exciting voyage yesterday. It started from Amsterdam, and when near Hanover it dropped into a tree and hung there for some time. Then a strong wind caught it and blew it into a marsh. No one on the airship was injured.

Berlin, April 23.

Prince Henry of Prussia yesterday flew an aeroplane 32 miles in 40 minutes.

Cholera Outbreak in Yemen.

Constantinople, April 23.

Fifty cases of cholera are being reported daily from the ranks of the Turkish troops and the Arab insurgents in Yemen, in the south-west of Arabia.

Canadian Gold Find.

Toronto, April 23.

A rich strike of gold has been made in the Ophir mine at Kenora, in Ontario. Experts assert that the mine will probably prove to be the richest in America.

Motoring Records.

New York, April 23.

At Dayton, in Florida, yesterday, Mr. Burman created fresh world's motoring records by driving a 200 horse-power car a mile in 26 1-12sec., and a kilometre ('621 of a mile) in 16 1-27sec.

International Chess Match.

London, April 23.

In a cable chess match yesterday Great Britain defeated the United States by six points to four points.

British Iron Combine.

London, April 23.

The Anglo-Scottish Malleable Iron Combine is threatened with disruption. The Scottish ironmasters have decided to revert to free selling owing to the harassing effect of continental competition.

ARMY CUP RACE.

Postponement Explained.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 8.

In connection with the postponement of the race for the Army Cup till the Lucknow Spring Meeting, the "Indian Daily Telegraph" understands that dates for the first week in November were asked for, but the Secretary of the Lucknow Races was informed by the Secretary C. T. C. that if Lucknow insisted on having these dates either the Ambala or Meerut Autumn Meetings would have to be abandoned. Stakes for the race are given by the stewards and no part of the added money to the Cup is subscribed for by any regiment. It is unfortunate that the Royal Dragoons who have for many years been closely identified with racing here will have left the country before the meeting to be held in February, but it would be unfair to the officers who will be moving to Delhi to run the Cup race during their absence on duty.

TENNIS AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The semi-final round in the Singles' Handicap tournament will be played this (Tuesday) afternoon, the competitors being:—

R. D. England vs. A. E. Williams
T. H. Watts vs. C. Thomson.

CHAPOTEAUT'S
PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME
It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia, and nervous diseases in adults and children.
IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Grievances of Subordinate Service.

Petitions have been made by a number of employees in the Subordinate Revenue Service to the Governor of Bombay, praying for an improvement in the conditions of their service. They remind His Excellency of their petitions of two years ago, when Government passed a resolution "calling upon the Collector and Commissioners of Divisions to propose some scheme for the amelioration of the miserable conditions now prevalent." Referring to the joint letter which the Commissioners subsequently submitted, the petitioners say: "In unmistakable terms it brings out the growing scarcity of food-stuffs, improved style of living, increased cost of education, luxuries becoming bare necessaries of life, and ever rising rates of other household items. A life-like sketch has been drawn of how the lower grades of karkuns have either to depend on rich relatives or ancestral property to make two ends meet and to keep out of debt. They are fully aware of the growing cost of administration and still they consider the proposals as bare necessities of the case in the interest of public service and for the attraction of men of sterling worth in the service. They also candidly admit that prospects of promotions of men in other departments are everywhere better than in the Subordinate Revenue Service.

"All Departments except Revenue" it is submitted in continuation of the petitions "have had revisions of pay and it is indeed a misfortune of the revenue officials that the question of funds comes in their way only. The question has been for the last two years before Your Excellency's Government and Your Excellency's humble petitioner must respectfully entreats to bring it to a speedy conclusion as his condition is growing worse daily. One more point also demands equal attention from Your Excellency's Government—from the figures it will be seen that revenue officials in superior service hardly live long to enjoy their well-earned pensions—the result of enormous wear and tear without recuperation. In order, therefore, to save their families from starvation a limit of 20 and 25 years be allowed for invalid and superannuation pensions.

"In conclusion, therefore, Your Excellency's humble petitioner prays that:—(i) The work of revision of grades may be speedily brought to a conclusion; (ii) doors in the kindred departments should be thrown open so as to secure a regular flow of promotion to an already overcrowded department with qualified hands, who simply rot; and (iii) rules of pension should be so amended, (by a limit of 20, and 25 years) as to lessen the havoc now played by pitiless death owing to over work."

ELECTION TRIBUNALS.

Protest from Exeter.

A meeting of the Liberals of Exeter was held on April 15 to consider the situation resulting from the recent scrutiny. Mr. James Lorain, the chairman of the party, said that they were justified in insisting upon the Government's instituting a new kind of tribunal for the trial of election petitions. He emphatically protested against the attempt which, he said, was made in some quarters to fasten upon the shoulders of the Liberal Party the iniquitous proceedings which took place in reference to those men who swore that they were liars, and he suggested as a sporting offer that Mr. Duke should resign and let them have another election as a fair trial of strength. The chairman read the following telegram from Mr. St. Maur:—"Please convey to the meeting my thanks for their past support, and my hope that they will all join in the fixed determination to resist more strongly than ever in the future every injustice and oppression, from whatever quarter these may come." On the motion of the chairman, seconded by the Rev. A. H. Barker, the following resolution was passed:—"This mass meeting of Exeter citizens expresses its indignant protest against the declaration, that Mr. Duke, K. C., has been duly elected by a majority of lawful votes as member for the city and refuses to recognise the declaration as being valid or truly founded upon votes recorded by the electors; and the meeting further urges His Majesty's Government to take immediate steps to devise a more satisfactory tribunal for the trying of election petitions—such a tribunal as will command confidence and inspire respect for its decisions." By another resolution the meeting expressed its sympathy with Mr. St. Maur, and pledged itself to support him in any future contest.

EXCAVATIONS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

At the Royal Institution the other day, Dr. A. Stein, of the Indian Archæological Survey, delivered a Lecture on "Explorations of Ancient Desert Sites in Central Asia." He said that most of the work had taken place in the great depression, 1,200 miles in area, lying between the Thian-shan mountains and the Kuenlun mountains. None of the waters of that area ever reached the ocean the greater part of them were taken up by the desert sand. That great arid region, incapable of supporting animal life, had taken its share in the historical development and early civilisation of Asia, and the relics of culture of that Asian Pompeii had been preserved in sand, as in the case of Egypt. It was the place where three great civilisations were interchanged, the Indian, the Chinese, and the Hellenised civilisation of Western Asia. Twenty years ago, a chance find of manuscripts turned the attention of scholars to a civilisation which was known to exist down to the tenth century of our era. Dr. Stein described the exploration of ancient sites in the Khatan region which he began about eleven years ago which revealed various ruined cities of well-defined and uniform civilisations. The coins found there made it clear that the Chinese had exercised a powerful interest in that region. On his second courney, he said, he spent two years and eight months, and covered more than 10,000 miles. The conditions of the ancient oases on the southern edge of the Taklamakan Desert were illustrated by the ruins on the site of Niya, dating back to the third century of our era. Moving forward with his column of fifty men he came, in October 1906, on unmistakable signs of dwellings, on the shrivelled trunks of poplar and fruit trees which had flourished when there was an Imperial Rome. In one house were found numerous specimens of ancient records and correspondence in an Indian language, which were probably the waste-paper of a petty official. On another site, said Dr. Stein, he found in a hidden archive regular files of wooden documents which, with one or two exceptions, bore their original seals, made from intaglios of classical workmanship, and as fresh as when they were first impressed.

WORLD-WIDE SALUTE.

How the King's Crowning will be Signalled.

The moment of the crowning of the King in Westminster Abbey will be signalled by the firing of salutes wherever the Union Jack is flown; and that means in every quarter of the globe.

The Colonial Office has made a request to the Earl-Marshal to be informed of the exact minute the crown will be placed upon the King's head, and the information—it is expected that the time will be within a few minutes of two o'clock—will be communicated by the Colonial Office to every part of the Empire, so that arrangements for saluting the King can be made well in advance.

In those parts of the Empire where it is daytime when it is two o'clock at Westminster guns will be fired, and in those places where it is night rockets or bombs will be let off. Taking two o'clock as the actual time when the King will be crowned, the Coronation salutes, says the "Daily Mail," will be given at the following hours in the places mentioned:—

Sydney	12·5 a.m., June 23
Melbourne	11·40 p.m., June 22
Adelaide	11·14 p.m., June 22
Perth (Western Australia) ...	9·43 p.m., June 22
Auckland (New Zealand) ...	1·39 a.m., June 23
Calcutta	7·53 p.m., June 22
Bombay	6·51 p.m., June 22
Cape Town	3·14 p.m., June 22
St. John's (Newfoundland) ...	10·29 a.m., June 22
Toronto	8·42 a.m., June 22
Vancouver	5·38 a.m., June 22
Jamaica	7·7 a.m., June 22

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

England's Position.

In a leading article on this subject, the "Morning Post" says:—No clearer light has been thrown for a long time upon England's present position than is given in the article contributed to the "Quarterly Review" for April by M. Andre Cheradame. Its subject is the effect upon the balance of power in Europe of the recent reorganisation of the Turkish Army. We have more than once had occasion to point out that the one real reform which has been carried out by the Young Turks is the reform of the Army. M. Cheradame traces the course of that reform. He tells us that the Turkish Minister of War, Mahmud Shefket Pasha, an Artillery officer of the highest eminence, was trained for three years as a member of the staff of General von der Goltz Pasha, and that he then spent ten years in Germany. He it was who took an Army from Salonica to Constantinople and suppressed the reactionary movement. He it is who has carried through so far his scheme of reform. He has organised the army into army corps, set it to work at practical training for war, and made arrangements for the effective command of corps and groups of corps. He aims at being able to mobilise as many as 1,500,000 trained men and has at this moment a solid force of 300,000 men well trained, well armed and equipped, and provided a numerous and specially efficient artillery. The great improvement which has been brought about in the training of the troops for war made a deep impression upon all observers of last year's manoeuvres, which were on so large a scale that six infantry divisions took part in them. Mahmud Shefket's idea is to be ready to fight at the same time against Russia, Bulgaria, Servia, and Greece, and there seems no doubt that in three or four years he will have carried out his intentions to the point of being prepared for exertions upon that great scale. In short, Turkey is rapidly becoming once more a great military power.

How does the revival of the Turkish military power affect the state of Europe? Very seriously. For many years past there has been a balance of forces in Europe. The military strength of the Triple Alliance of Germany Austria Hungary, and Italy was fairly counterbalanced by the strength of the Powers of the Triple Entente, France, Russia and Great Britain. There may be no Treaty bond between these three Powers, but as M. Cheradame says, "public opinion in England, France, and Russia is more and more alive to the fact that the three countries have essential interests in common and that in case of any one of them being assailed by Germany each one of the other two if it would avoid being crushed in its turn, must hasten with all its available forces to the help of the party attacked." What, then, is the probable destiny of the new Turkish Army? It can in no conceivable circumstances render active assistance to the Triple Entente. Neither England, France, nor Russia could view with satisfaction a Turkish attack upon Bulgaria, Servia, or Greece, nor would an attack upon Austria-Hungary, if practicable, be of any benefit to the three friendly Powers, which look with sympathy and hope upon the evolution of freedom within the Dual Monarchy. The Turkish policy of the dominance of the Turks over the other religions or race within the empire is encouraged by Germany, and Germany, therefore, has a far greater influence at Constantinople than any other Power. It is possible that under German influence Turkey might, in contingencies easy to be imagined, direct her forces or a large portion of them, against Russia in the district South of the Caucasus, or against the British in Egypt. Either event would embarrass the Triple Entente. A Turkish attack upon Russia would absorb large Russian forces, and enable Germany to diminish the force on her own eastern frontier in order to strengthen that part of her Army which faces towards France. "Now," says M. Cheradame, "the problem of the defence of France is in a large measure the problem of the defence of England. Franco-British security is, therefore, seriously threatened by the disposition of the Ottoman forces," of which, as he shows, three army corps have their headquarters in close proximity to the Russian frontier in Transcaucasia. "It is now the task of responsible statesmen in England, France, and Russia to appraise at its true value this new factor, which has already upset, and, in so unexpected a fashion, the balance of forces—an unstable balance indeed—which has hitherto regulated the affairs of the Old World." This is M. Cheradame's conclusion. We have now to see how far responsible statesmen in England have taken the hint thus given them.

In another remarkable article in the same number of the "Quarterly Review" is examined the controversy in which Viscount Haldane and Earl Roberts are the most distinguished champions, between the adherents of voluntary and of compulsory service. The Reviewer very truly says that "the question is not whether the voluntary or the compulsory system is the pleasantest and cheapest, but whether the men that a national service system will give us are necessary to our security or not." He, too, examines the state of Europe, and well sums it up in an interesting passage. "By what degree the Entente differs from a definite alliance is not certain, but we shall probably not be wrong in assuming that if France were seriously threatened by Germany we should be bound to support her. Thus circumstances might easily arise which would involve us in war, whether we like it or not. Such being the case, we have to decide whether our strength, as at present organised, is sufficient to secure the object of the Entente." The Reviewer comes to the conclusion that the present system labours under the difficulty that it has to face the impossibility of getting men enough, and of giving them a sufficient training and that the only alternative is some form of compulsory service. We need not follow the Reviewer into the details of the different schemes of compulsory service which he examines. But we could wish that every member of Parliament, and indeed every Englishman who cares for the future of this country and of the empire, would read first one and then the other of the two articles to which attention has been called. They supplement one another in a striking way. The paper on compulsory service shows the weakness not only of the present military system, but of the arguments of its upholders. It deals with the problem in relation to the present day realities both of policy and of war. Its author understands as few of the disputants appear to do that compulsory service involves a far-reaching change in the tone and the structure of English society. He refers not darkly to the material and ethical transformations which the adoption of such a policy involves. Above all, he sees clearly that on every ground the problem of a National Army must be faced and solved, and even that time presses. But all his arguments acquire a doubled force when read in the light of M. Cheradame's clear analysis of the European situation and of the way in which the equilibrium of the European system is now endangered. Thought upon these subjects has moved fast during the last ten years, but not yet fast enough or far enough to determine the action of a Government. It will have to make further progress, for as the Reviewer who discusses compulsory service ends his essay by saying:—"Nothing will be risked or done until a fundamental change of thought and outlook, induced by a keener realisation of our position, nerves the nation to face the problem boldly, and resolutely to endure the burdens physical, social, and intellectual, which the solution must entail."

Do you Suffer With Rheumatism?

Has this terrible, nerve racking, painful ailment fastened itself upon you? Don't lose hope. Here's succour for you.

Little's Oriental Balm has cured thousands of cases of inveterate chronic cases of Rheumatism—among them hundreds of cases that were pronounced hopeless by doctors. Through this wonderful remedy sufferers have abandoned their crutches and are to-day cured after years of intense suffering.

Here's a case in point. Mr. W. Elger, of Alwatton, Petterborough, among other things, writes: "I always had the best medical treatment, but was never able to obtain immediate or permanent relief until I tried Little's Oriental Balm. The result was simply marvellous. It eased the pain almost immediately and has done for me what all other remedies failed to do."

Don't hesitate. Get a bottle to-day.

For external use only.
Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

WHEN HIS DAY IS DONE.

Tragedy of the Home-coming Governor.

Another of them gone! Another of the great little-known men who built and saved an Empire, who helped to beat back the surge of rebellion in their youth, and in their mature days were rulers, judges, administrators, guardians, protectors of more human beings than we numbered the other day in the Census of the United Kingdom," writes the "Evening Standard." "Soldier, diplomatist, statesman, governor and, as it happens, also poet, historian, political philosopher—his long and worthy life is ended. May he sleep in peace.

SIR ALFRED LYALL.

"But who is he you ask. Only Sir Alfred Lyall. And who was Sir Alfred Lyall. The man in the street hardly knows. The newspapers, most of them scarcely help him. They devote less space to him than they would find it necessary to bestow on a second-rate novelist, a popular actor. His personality is unknown to the multitude; his deeds are mostly forgotten. Even to many who were not unfamiliar with his refined, thoughtful face at public gatherings he was only a vaguely impressive figure, a man who had been something in India. Even while he lived he was only a sort of Memory.

A MODERN SUBURBAN HOUSE.

"It is too often the fate of those who do our work of Empire in the East. If you visit the Chief Commissioner or the Lieutenant-Governor in his satrapy, you will have some consciousness of his importance. He lives in a sort of palace; gorgeous liveried servants attend him; when he rides abroad he may be followed by an escort of cavalry: kings and princes, perhaps the inheritors of thrones older than that of Britain, crave audience with him; he is the arbiter of the destinies of great nobles, of high-placed officials, of the destinies of tens of millions of peasants and traders. Then, when his day of service is done, he drifts quietly back to England, lives in a modest house in a suburb, and strolls unregarded into his club—an unobtrusive middle-aged gentleman, who has been Something in India.

CLEAN HANDS AND EMPTY POCKETS.

"Only those who know, and they are few, remember what this man's active line has been, how large a part he has played on the great stage of affairs, what cares, opportunities, responsibilities, have fallen to his lot. In the Roman Empire provincial governors returned to Italy rich with the spoils of Pontus or Egypt, and lived luxuriously in a kind of Eastern pomp. So did our own Nabobs in our earlier unregenerate days in India. But in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries India has given the British administrator only years of toil and just a competence at the end of it. He comes back with clean hands and empty pockets; he is lucky if his pension and his savings allow him to educate his sons and live as comfortably as retired solicitor. He has helped to hold the gorgeous East in fee: and made nothing by it himself.

ONE OF THE GREATER MEN.

"Lyall was one of the greater men, so distinguished, so able and so honoured that he did not relapse into complete obscurity when he returned. Important and responsible posts were found for him, and he filled some place in London society, though that was due almost as much to his literary distinction as to his brilliant record of public service. Perhaps—so capricious is fame—he will be remembered as the author of that poignant lyric, 'The Land of Regrets,' over which every Anglo-Indian has sighed when his work in Calcutta, Rajputana, and the North-West Provinces is forgotten.

"But he had fought in Rohilkhand and Oudh, in the Mutiny, and was one of the first two men in Delhi when the rebel city fell; he had kept the Rajput princes in order; he was Foreign Secretary during the Afghan War, and carried out the negotiations with Cabul and St. Petersburg; he was Lieutenant-Governor for six years of the North-West Provinces, and afterwards served long at Whitehall on the India Council; and in the intervals of his official tasks he wrote not only poems but the keenest and most penetrating volume of Asiatic Studies that ever came from an Anglo-Indian pen.

A GREAT CAREER.

"A great career, and one of more value to the Empire, to humanity at large, than that of a whole Front Bench full of party politicians. He was the most typical of all the accomplished, devoted, little noticed men who have been this ninety years past carrying out the greatest achievement in administration the world has known. The Government of India has been a colossal bureaucracy; and it has been possible because we have had bureaucrats like Sir Alfred Lyall.

"Shall we get them still? That is the question of questions. Shall we be able to bring into our Eastern service a sufficient number of men like Lyall, men who bore the governing stamp on face and form, dignified, handsome, brave, unflinching, capable of any responsibility equal to any duties, scholars and students as well as men of the world?

WHAT OF THE FUTURE.

"Are our modern young competition officers fit representatives of the Lawrences, the Cottons, the Colvins, the Stracheys, the Lyalls of the past? There are pessimists who shake their heads in gloom and tell us that the race of the great soldiers and proconsuls is extinct. Perhaps they are wrong. Quite obscure and unknown Englishmen have a way of rising to emergencies when the call comes. But it is not heroic deeds that the New India seems likely to need so much as competence, efficiency, knowledge, and judgment. And those, after all, were the qualities that made men like Lyall so valuable in the ordinary prosaic, but immensely difficult, work of Oriental administration."

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th May, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H	M.	Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	6	3	8 p.m	24	0
Teheran ...	8	8	12 p.m.	1	9
Suez	8	14	20 p.m.	...	0

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim Kassala without additional charge. (29-6-09).

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Banamachi, Itres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas, and Cunduacan Mexico will not be accepted until further notice. (24-4-11).

Bhamo Route to China restored (8-5-11).

Turkish route restored (8-5-11).

"PETER THE PAINTER."

"Engineering" of Houndsditch Tragedy.

Apropos of Mr. Laurance Irving's theory as to "Peter the Painter" being an "agent provocateur," as published in the "Pall Mall Gazette" in mail week, the "Jewish Chronicle" calls our attention to the fact that its contributor, "Mentor," writing in "The Communal Armchair" in its issue of January 20 last, about the Houndsditch murders, said:

The case of Houndsditch and Sidney-street is now the subject of judicial inquiry, and comment must be reserved. . . . A transplantation of Russian methods to London, and quite conceivably not merely methods of robbery but also methods of far graver crime as practised in Russia in the highest places. "Olet."

There is somehow a strong smell of the Russian "agent provocateur" about Houndsditch and Sidney-street. The elaborate burglary discovered at the psychological moment before consummation, the accidental shooting of a man badly "wanted" in Russia, the burning to cinders of two other men suspected to be Russian ex-proprietors, the disappearance of "Peter the Painter," the equipment of the criminal with the most modern and effectual arms, and last, but by no means least, a letter from Mme. Olga Novikoff in the "Times," drawing as the moral of the ghastly business the necessity for the co-operation of English and Russian police to run to earth "this murderous gang of murderers," and the importance of England's severely limiting the time-honoured asylum of political offenders—all these incidents give one, who has had some experience of the Russian agent provocateur furiously to think.

Was "Peter the Painter" the agent? A vista of wild improbabilities is opened up by the suggestion. But wild improbabilities become feasible possibilities when the element of the Russian police agent provocateur is introduced. Le Queux and Conan Doyle would never have dared to draw that "agent" Azeff— nothing Gaboriau conceived in his highest flights came near the actualities of Azeff. When such a remarkable concatenation of criminal doings is revealed as that of Houndsditch and Sidney-street, and we find the acts the work of Russians we cannot but reserve our conclusions and—remember Azeff.

The editor of "London Opinion" also calls attention to the following extract from that journal of February 25 on the same subject:

Some amazing information has been given me about the Houndsditch burglary plot by a retired English police official, who is now the head secret service agent in London for a foreign Power. He tells me that there would have been a ninth arrest, but for the discovery that this ninth man, although in the Anarchist movement, was in as a spy, and is in the pay of a foreign Government. Indeed, there is no knowing how many of the international spy brigade were not privy to the plot.

My informant also blandly described how he personally knew "Peter the Painter" from his boyhood, which was spent in this country. What Peter had done abroad he had no cognisance of, but it was quite possible he was acting in the interests of a foreign Power in mixing himself up in the Houndsditch affair.

A LADIES' MAN.

Exploits of a German Swindler.

An interesting psychological study is the international swindler and former mechanic, Max Schiemangk, who has recently escaped from Heilbron Prison, where he was awaiting trial, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Telegraph." From boyhood Schiemangk has possessed an extraordinary talent for making himself an object of admiration, especially to women. He adopted a military uniform and many decorations. His latest cards were printed "Count de Passy," and by means of them and forged papers he obtained entrance to the best families in Berlin. Although well known to the police and having spent many years in gaol, Schiemangk continued his manipulations every time he was liberated. His speciality was making the acquaintance of girls under age, or foolish women, and proposing marriage to them. A fellow prisoner played the role of valet, and carried messages.

At one time Schiemangk was formally betrothed to twenty women simultaneously, his excellent manners and good appearance duping everybody he met. Finally, with hardly a penny in his pocket, he attempted to purchase a country house near Heilbron for £20,000, which he trusted would be paid by his latest financee, a rich publican's daughter. Schiemanqk filed the window bars of his cell, and escaped in a waiting automobile.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

TEXTURES FOR CORONATION USES.

It is not, perhaps, generally known that the Sovereign, in the course of Sacring or Consecration, has to be invested with four separate and symbolic vestments. First, there is the Colobium Sindonensis of white linen, of somewhat ecclesiastical character, and over this is put the supertunica. Next comes the pallium, and, lastly, the Armilla, or Stole. The Pallium of George IV. has a groundwork of rare brilliancy, and on this is a brocaded weaving in rich colours of the rose, shamrock, and thistle, connected by a light tracery of green. For the pallium of King Edward it was desired that the ornamentation should be embroidered, and a slightly rougher surface was found to be desirable. This was produced by employing strands composed of three threads, two extremely fine and round and one flat. On this, for the first time, the Lotus of India was introduced. In the present instance quite a different type of cloth of gold is demanded. A single flat thread of bright amber-gold is being employed over a silk warp and two silk wefts, with the result that the surface is of a most beautiful radiance and satinlike smoothness. It is very soft and supple on account of the absolute purity of the gold thread that is being used. For the supertunica and the armilla about twelve yards will be required, and it is being woven in a width of twenty inches.

THE ARMILLA.

The armilla, or stole, will be handsomely embroidered. That of Charles II. had flowers and Maltese crosses richly embroidered on it, while that of James II. was brocaded with roses and fleurs-de-lis. Queen Victoria chose the eagle as being the emblem of Sovereignty, and it was further ornamented with crosses. Messrs. Warner and Son, the famous Braintree firm, to whom has been entrusted the weaving of the cloth of gold as well as the velvet which will be used for the making of the Queen's train, are also weaving the rich velvet brocade which will cover the chairs that the King and Queen will occupy during the ceremony at the Abbey. The design of this material is derived from an old Venitian source, and has a ground of cerise satin with a rich velvet design in deep blue and amber colour. Other important orders that this firm are executing in connection with the Coronation and other Court ceremonies indicate very clearly the rich note that dress will undoubtedly take in the coming season. Nearly all these splendid fabrics are in 42in. wide material, or in the treble width of 63in., which conveys an idea of their effect when employed for the making of trains. The designs are all large and of an imposing character, and chiefly conventional, although floral devices are largely employed as also are silver and gold scrolls and cones. These stand out with a dignity and effect of an old-time richness.

QUEEN MARY'S GOWN.

In her choice of a fabric for her Coronation gown, Queen Mary is following the example of a Royal predecessor, and her first-name-sake on the throne of England was attired at her crowning, so old chroniclers tell us, in a "kirtle and mantle of cloth of gold." The looms at Braintree will also furnish some lovely silks, satins, and brocades for the gowns Queen Marry will wear at the coming Royal Fetes. It need hardly be said that these are of the most beautiful design, and the most exquisite make as regards quality and colouring. The patterns of the brocades for her gowns and for the furnishing of her boudoir have all been especially designed for her Majesty, and submitted for her approval before being put on the looms. In some of the silks her name flower is introduced, in others the English emblem flower is woven.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 22nd April.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 29th April 11 G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. Ry. System...	2791·38	1648200	25454206	27102406
A. D. C. Ry......	125·66	37400	540705	578105
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	3100	33875	36975
Total...	2957·33	1688700	26028786	27717486
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 29th April 10 G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. Ry. System...	2784·67	1653762	27395403	29049165
A. D. C. Ry. ...	125·66	36479	491426	527905
B.-K. Ry.........	40·29	2023	23942	25965
Total .	2950·62	1692264	27910771	29603035
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R. Incg. I. M. R. System	+ 6·71	— 5562	-1941197	-1946759
Inc. or Dec. A. D. C. R.	......	+ 921	+ 49279	+ 50200
Inc. or Dec. Baran-Kotah R.	......	+ 1077	+ 9933	+ 11010

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 22nd April on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 1,95,000	Rs. 3,80,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 5,79,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	387	753	8	1,148
For previous 15 weeks of half year	25,70,073	49,64,132	55,893	75,90,098
Total for 16 weeks	27,65,073	53,44,132	59,893	81,69,098
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,83,993	4,12,322	5,077	6,01,392
Per mile of Ry...	365	817	10	1,192
Total to corresponding date...	27,37,058	54,64,811	1,20,039	83,21,908

Decrease for the week.........Rs. 22,392
Do. to date.............. .... " 1,52,810

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 22nd April on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 500	Rs. 400	Rs.	Rs. 900
Or per mile of Railway.........	29	23	......	52
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	7,893	6,290	15	14,198
Total for 16 weeks	8,393	6,690	15	15,098
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	748	740	......	1,488
Per mile of Ry..	43	43	......	86
Total to corresponding date..	9,168	9,106	74	18,348

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 588
Do. to date .... " 3,250

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 22nd April on 1,773·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 2,05,000	Rs. 2,80,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,92,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	116	158	4	278
For previous 15 weeks of half year	28,92,369	44 63,932	1,00,948	74,57,249
Total for 16 week	30,97,369	47,43,932	1,07,948	79,49,249
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,84,854	3,39,576	7,251	5,31,681
Per mile of Ry..	104	191	4	299
Total to corresponding date...	23,18,344	50,20,414	1,42,950	79,81,708

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 39 681
Do. to date ....Rs. 32,459

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 22nd April on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.......	Rs. 8,000	Rs. 46,000	Rs.	Rs 54,000
Or per mile of Railway	57	326	......	383
For previous 15 weeks of half year	95,626	5,86,510	312	7,19,448
Total for 16 weeks	1,03,626	6,69,510	312	7,73,448
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of 5 previous year	10,891	59,873	......	70,764
Per mile of Ry..	77	424	......	501
Total to corresponding date	1 21,514	8,04,043	3,500	9,29,057

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 16,764
Do. to date........................ " 1,55,609

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 22nd April on 339·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week........	Rs. 13,000	Rs. 37,000	Rs.	Rs. 50,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	38	109	......	147
For previous 15 weeks of half year	1,80,193	3,93,878	664	5,74,735
Total for 16 weeks	1,93,193	4,20,878	664	6,24,735
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	14,614	15,457	......	30,07
Per mile of Ry..	43	46	......	8
Total to corresponding date...	1,94,999	2,55,676	9,925	4,60,600

Increase for the week..............Rs. 19,929
Do. to date.......................Rs. 1,64,135

'I KNOW THAT CUTICURA CURED ME'

Worried and Tortured for 5 Years. Covered with Eruption All Over. Could Not Sleep nor Rest. Felt Like Tearing Himself to Pieces. With First Use of Cuticura Ointment, had No Itching at All.

"I have been tortured for the past five years with a bad skin disease. I attended the hospital for two years, off and on, with it. The last time I attended for five months without success. My back, chest, legs, arms, scalp, in fact all over, were covered with the eruption. I could not sleep at night nor rest in the daytime. My back was a smother from neck to hips with hundreds of spots and many sores. They worried me and tortured me so I felt as though I could tear myself to pieces. I showed some of my work-mates, and they said that they never saw anything so bad, and they know how I was worried and tortured by this terrible itching skin disease.

"I had tried many remedies without any use, but finally I started using Cuticura Ointment and with the very first application I was relieved and had no itching at all. Then I got a good night's sleep which I had not had in weeks. Within a fortnight everything had completely disappeared as if by magic power, and I have had no trouble since. I know that Cuticura has cured me, and I strongly advise those who suffer with any skin trouble, however bad it may be or whatever other remedies may have failed them, to give the wonderful Cuticura Remedies a trial. I believe their cure will be effected, not for a little while but for good, for Cuticura had one of the worst cases to tackle when it cured me." (Signed) G. J. Dance, 27, New Road, Brentford, Middx., Eng., May 19, 1910.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Calcutta, B. K. Paul; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Post-free, Cuticura Book, giving instruction for the best care of skin, scalp and hair.

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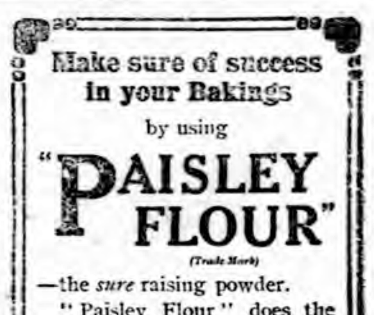

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BY THE WAY.

ROOSEVELT AS A LECTURER.

Mr. Roosevelt has recently completed a most successful lecturing tour in California. He has been giving it pretty straight to the people of San Francisco on the duties of citizenship and the crooked ways of politicians, municipal and otherwise. In his last lecture Mr. Roosevelt dealt with the shaping of public opinion and the ninth commandment. This gave him an opportunity to make some trenchant remarks about the American Press: In our country (he said) where public opinion rules the public man does not hold nearly so responsible a position as the man who moulds public opinion by speaking and writing, especially the newspaper or magazine writer. . . . I have hopes that as the people more and more take into their own hands the shaping of legislation they will recognise that the man who deliberately poisons their minds is as reprehensible a scoundrel as the man who poisons their bodies. I hope to see in the end legislation that will punish as severely untruth and slander as it does the man who provides adulterated food. At present men of sufficient wealth to pay for slander and libel can do an enormous amount of damage to the average public servant and to the public itself. This, of course, has been said by many other speakers in America before. But Mr. Roosevelt has a way of making people listen to what he says, and his lectures have made a profound impression. It is not that he has a new gospel to preach; his strength lies in the way he preaches old-fashioned truths.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S ORATORY.

Among individual speakers in the Canadian House of Commons, according to a writer in "Canada," Sir Wilfrid Laurier stands alone. He appears to be the one member of the House who can attempt oratory without raising a laugh, though it is true that even his polished sentences were deliberately sneered at by a leading Opposition member in the debate on the proposed Reciprocity Agreement. Sir Wilfrid's style is not the British House of Commons style of to-day, not perhaps of any other day. His rotund opening phrases recall Mr. Gladstone, but in the body of the speech there is none of the Gladstonian wealth of thought and phrase. Sir Wilfrid is never diffuse. His sentences are carefully formed, and he resists all temptation to explore the by-ways of argument. In so far as a man with so distinctive a style can fairly be compared with anybody, he reminds the English reader rather of Lord Lansdowne than of any House of Commons politician.

"THE MISDEEDS OF TOBACCO."

Dr. Ferrant of Lyons has just brought to light a new lesion to be put to the account of tabacco—viz., deafness. Actually, according to the "Lancet," the use of tobacco is dangerous in this respect only where there is a predisposition, as in the case of persons who are slightly deaf in one ear without perhaps being aware of it. This is by no means infrequent, and the infirmity is only discovered by change, often in making use of the telephone, as imperfect sight of the right eye is often revealed only when trying to take aim with a gun. The predisposition of these half-dead cases is, it appears, often hereditary, or caused by frequent renewals of inflammation of the nasal mucosa or of the pharyngeal passage. It is thus in winter chiefly that smoking, even in moderation, affects the hearing. Those who snuff or chew tobacco are exposed to the same risks as smokers.

EXPRESS TRAINS IN FRANCE.

It is stated in Lord Monkswell's book, "French Railways" that far the best railway services in France are those of the Nord. So far as pure speed is concerned, however no trains in Europe, are timed at anything like the highest speeds which could be attained by present-day rolling-stock over present-day lines. It is said to be quite easy for a train of moderate weight to run at seventy miles an hour, start to stop over any well-laid line. But in practice the very highest start to stop speed at which the best trains in Europe are now timed is sixty miles an hour, or a little more. A few such timings exist on the Nord, which is the only line in France where they are found at all.

SECOND AND THIRD-CLASS PASSENGERS.

The number of trains, and particularly express trains, is much smaller in France than it is in Great Britain indeed, for working a considerably greater total length of line there are little more than half as many locomotives. Practically none of the Rapides admit third-class passengers, the State railway being the only line on which all trains are open to them. The Midi take third-class passengers on all their trains except the trains-de-luxe, but the speed of the fastest Midi trains is very poor. The fastest trains on the Nord and Est (trains-luxe always excepted) take second-class passengers but on the Paris-Lyon-Mediteranee, Paris-Orleans, and Ouest they are generally excluded.

THE FETE OF THE GOLDEN WEDDING.

Rheims, the centre of the champagne disturbances has just been celebrating and interesting event, the golden weddings of sixty old couples. We are not told whether they all came from Rheims, although the celebration may have been limited to the Department. The fete is as old as the Revolution, when it first seems to have begun In the time of the Directory there were two fetes, the fete of the old people and the fete of the golden wedding. This seems to have been a very pretty affairs to judge from the account in the Debats. There was a procession of oxen, with their horns crowned with flowers, followed by children crowned with violets, by young men wreathed with myrtle, and old men with garlands of olives and girls dressed as vestal virgins. At Parish, in August 1797, there was great festival in honour of the old men, who were all given seats at the opera when "a gracious Hebe crowned their white locks with garlands of roses," and the soldiers presented arms. The idea of the fete was the encouragement of the family circle. The old man, who was a happy grandfather, was feted as an encouragement to the younger generation to follow in his footsteps. The same idea is to be found in our curious observance of the Dunmow Flitch, but we have no fete of the golden wedding corresponding to that held at Rheims last week.

NAPOLEON'S DOG.

M. Augustin Filon tells an amusing story in the "Debats" about a stuffed dog that once belonged to Napoleon. This dog, when alive, accompanied the Emperor to St. Helena and was brought back to France by Marshal Bertrand, who died at the chateau of Tout Vent, near Chateauroux. The chateau with all its possessions, including some relics of Napoleon was left by its pious owner, Madame Amedee, to the Archbishop of Bourges, and became the property of the Government when the Church refused to accept the provisions of the Separation Act. The relics of Napoleon were moved to a museum at Bourges, but the people of Chateauroux were able to secure possession of these treasures and to house them in their own museum. The stuffed dog, however, was forgotten and remained behind at the chateau. At this there was a great outcry at Chateauroux, for the people wanted the dog in their museum. Their grievances were laid before the Government in prose and verse. However, nothing was done until a citizen of Chatearoux went to Paris and laid his claim to the dog before three Cabinet Ministers. He did so at considerable peril to himself, for when he said that he had come to see the Ministers apropos of a dog of Napoleons that had been seized with the other possessions of the Archbishop of Bourges, he was nearly arrested as a lunatic. Who would have thought, as M. Filon says, that Napoleon's dog, who lived happily under the Concordat, could have got so entangled with the Separation Law of 100 years later?

THE MARQUIS OF LINLITHGOW.

The Marquis of Linlithgow, who was married recently at St. Margaret's, Westminster, to Miss Doreen Milner, daughter of Sir Frederick George Milner, is only twenty-three years of age. He succeeded his father—the first Marquis and seventh Earl of Hopetoun—three years ago, and is the possessor of some 42,600 acres. The seats of the Marquisate are Hopetoun House, South Queensferry, and Ormiston Hall, Haddington. Hopetoun House, with its superb gardens laid out in imitation of Versailles, is one of the most delightful residences in the country. One of the treasures in the picture gallery is the famous "handless Vandyck," painted by Vandyck in answer to an accusation that the chief merit of his pictures lay in the marvellous paintings of the hands. The picture is that of a Spanish nobleman with a glove on one hand and the other hidden in the folds of his velvet coat.

MEN AND MATTERS.

PLYMOUTH'S NEW COMMANDER.

Admiral Sir W. H. May has succeeded Admiral Fawkes as commander-in-chief at Plymouth. "Willy" May, as he is universally called, is one of the handsomest and youngest looking men in the fleet—a high-spirited, jovial, popular fellow, who hardly looks half his fifty-nine years. A probable First Lord, his reputation for all-round ability stand second to none in the Navy. Sheer meritorious service has brought him to the top of the professional ladder, for he has crowded a lifetime of strenuous work into his forty-four years of naval career. The story of his service records and the list of his titles and decorations would fill a column of description, Although no officer has had a more varied experience of naval service, his particular speciality is torpedoes, and what he does not know in connection with torpedo warfare is generally supposed to be not worth knowing.

CHRISTMAS.

Admiral May is sometimes known in the Navy by the nick-name of "Christmas," the origin of which is as follows: In 1888 he was in command of the "Imperieuse" on the China station. It was a curious ambition of his to add to the territorial possessions of the British Empire. Opportunity offered in the form of a desolate speck of land known as Chritsmas Island. It was one of those spots on the face of the earth which nobody seemed to want. The Admiralty, in response to Admiral May's repeated representations, at length authorised its annexation. So with all possible "eclat" the captain of the "Imperieuse" went on shore and hoisted the British flag. He also, with the famous Arctic expedition of 1876, planted the Union Jack in the remotest altitude ever then reached.

"THE MASTER OF THE KING'S MUSICK."

Sir Walter Parratt, as "Master of the King's Musick," is to have charge of the orchestra at the Coronation ceremony in Westminster Abbey. The Royal orchestra is an exceedingly ancient institution, dating back four centuries. It numbers about thirty instrumentalists, whose work generally consists of playing light pieces after the Royal Family have dined, and giving occasional concerts at Court. On State occasions the members of the band are attired in blue velvet coats and knee-breeches, with white ties and white waistcoats, the conductor's dress being different only in the respect that he wears a black collar, whereas each man under him wears a blue one.

FINE LIBRARY OF MUSIC.

Sir Walter's position at Court is by no means a sinecure. He arranges all the musical programmes and directs all the State concerts. During the King's residence at Windsor he presides every day at the organ in St. George's Chapel. He has rooms of his own at Windsor Castle, and at Buckingham Palace he has charge of the finest private library of music in the world. It was due to his initiative that a strong room was built at the Palace to preserve the musical treasures which accumulated there. Under the direction of the Prince Consort, and under King Edward no effort was spared to make the collection as complete as possible. Among the priceless volumes is Sir Walter Parratt's care are nearly a hundred in Handel's own handwriting. Sir Walter was introduced to the Royal House when plain Mr. Parratt, by the late Prince Leopold, who had developed a warm liking for him at Oxford. Queen Victoria appointed him her private organist and knighted him in 1892.

INVASION OF YANKEE OWNERS.

At least two American racehorse owners—Mr. Augustus Belmont and Mr. Samuel C. Hildreth—have designs on the English Turf this season, and one may also hear something on the subject from "Boss" Croker, who won the Derby a few years ago. Mr. Belmont is about to ship four two-year-old thorough-breds to England, while Mr. Hildreth is sending over his entire "string," including winners of the biggest American races. Mr. Hildreth is new to the English Turf, but he is said to own the leading stable in America. Mr. August Belmont's colours—scarlet, maroon, and black jacket—have been kept well to the fore in England. He owned the Derby favourite, Norman III., and three years ago he paid the enormous sum of £25,000 for the famous horse Rock Sand, which won the Two Thousand Guineas, the Derby, and the Doncaster St. Leger in 1903.

Rock Sand won no less than £45,618 in stakes during his racing career, and, in view of that fact, it is interesting to note that among the horses Mr. Belmont is now shipping to this country is the Rock Sand—Beldame colt Belamour, said to have been the fastest, yearling in America.

"BULWARK OF THE TURF."

Mr. Augustus Belmont is called the "Bulwark of the Turf" in the United States because of his disinterested services to racing and breeding. He is chairman of the New York Jockey Club and of the New York Racing Commission. He is a leading member of the "Four Hundred," who constitute the "elite" of American Society. A multi-millionaire, he can well afford to indulge his fancy for good horseflesh. New Yorkers style him "The Tsar of the Car Lines" owing to his achievement in having made a trifle of £4,000,000 since 1900 out of their street railways. Besides this, he runs a tidy little business as agent in America for the Rothschilds.

AMERICA'S MODEL MAN.

Another notable American visitor to London is Mr. John Wannamaker, Philadelphia, proprietor of the biggest store in the world. Mr. Wannamaker is one of the multi-millionaries of America who have risen to fortune from the very lowest rung of the ladder. His father was a working bootmaker, and he himself began life as an errand-boy. By the age of 20 he had saved £40. An investment in real estate increased this amount to £400, and that sum was the foundation of the millions he owns to-day. His Philadelphia store is by general admission the most wonderful establishment of its kind in existence. His employees number six thousand, who serve some 25,000 persons every day. One hundred miles of steam-pipes run through the store to heat it, and twenty six tons of coal a day are required to feed the boilers. He spends £200,000 a year in newspaper and magazine advertising alone, and he pays premiums on life-insuraence policies for over £600,000.

THE PERSONAL TOUCH.

A certain well-known peer is noted for the rather large size he takes in boots and for his small stature, and in this connection he tells a good story against himself. He attended a reception in America, where his low stature, was the cause of considerable and ill-mannered comment. "One man carried the business farther than the others," says his lordship. 'He stood regarding me in silence for some time and at last his eyes rested upon my feet. Then, satisfied with his inspection, he drawled, 'Waal, I reckon I see why ye ain't no taller. There's too much of you lying along the ground.'"

"PUNCH'S" VERSATILE EDITOR.

Mr. Owen Seaman, the well-known editor of "Punch" first became associated with that famous paper in a somewhat strange way. He was intended for the teaching profession, and actually followed that calling for a considerable time after leaving Cambridge. But the journalistic Muse called him, and he came to London. Happening to arrive in the Metropolis on Boat-race day, chance threw him in the way of an old acquaintance, to whom Mr. Seaman confided that he was a comparative stranger to the London Press, and was in search of a satisfactory market for his literary wares. His friend suggested "Punch," whereupon Mr. Seaman endeavoured to laugh him out of court. The other, however, persevered with his advice, with the result that one day Mr. Seaman, as he says, took his courage in both hands, and dropped something into the letterbox of that famous comic journal. Not long after, he was invited to call and see the editor; and in a short time was offered the editorship.

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"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath, and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

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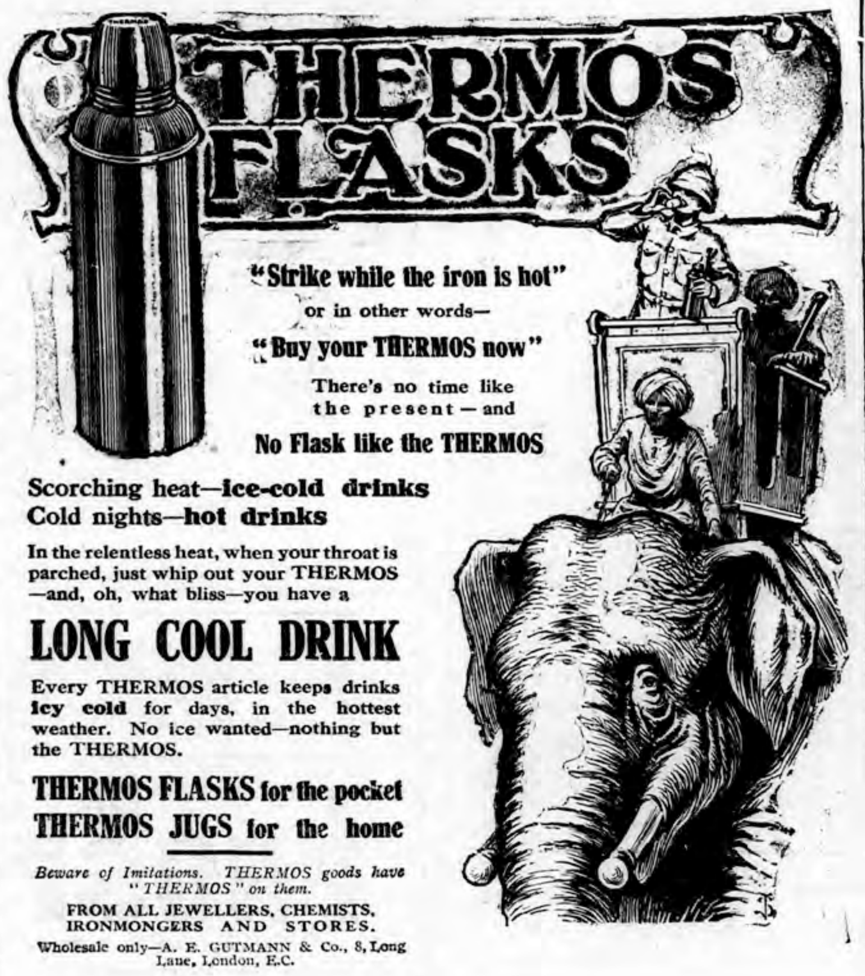

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A City Constable

Nervous Depression,
Lassitude, Rheumatism

From all lands, deputations come to study the *method* which has made the London Constable superior to all others. "The *method* by which I make myself *equal to my work*," says Constable Lawrence, "consists of taking Phosferine at intervals, as in this way I keep myself alert mentally and physically." Since taking Phosferine, Constable Lawrence can remain on "point" duty in all weathers, controlling the amazing volume of City traffic, without experiencing the terrible nerve strain and weariness which formerly distressed him. Even amongst men who excel, Constable Lawrence is known as an exceedingly capable officer, equal to any emergency, and he declares that Phosferine alone enables him to maintain himself in this fine condition.

Quite removed.

Constable Lawrence, 398, High Road, Tottenham, writes:—"Possibly there is not an occupation more nerve trying than that of a "point-duty" policeman, especially when the roads are slippery and the drivers have a difficulty in holding up their horses. Add to this, the skidding of motor omnibus and the dodging of taxi-cabs, &c., it will be seen that my duty is not a pleasant one. I am sure that no one would care to change places with us for more than a few minutes, for it would at once be felt that the dangers are too numerous to cope with. Policemen look big, strong men, but are just as likely to get run down in health as other men, and this is what happened to me sometime ago, when I suffered from headaches, nerve-depression, lassitude and rheumatic pains. After trying many remedies, I was recommended Phosferine, and can say that it is a wonderful renewer of health, and seems to put fresh life into one from the first dose. I am now quite myself again, and very thankful that Phosferine was brought to my notice."—March 5, 1910.

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THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR
Nervous Debility
Influenza
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Maternity Weakness
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The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has a reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

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IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIRE
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It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, but
SCROFULA,
SCURVY
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BLOOD POISON,
ULCERS,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,
BAD LEGS,
BLOTCHES,
SPOTS,
BLACKHEADS,
PIMPLES,
AND
SORES OF ALL KINDS
It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

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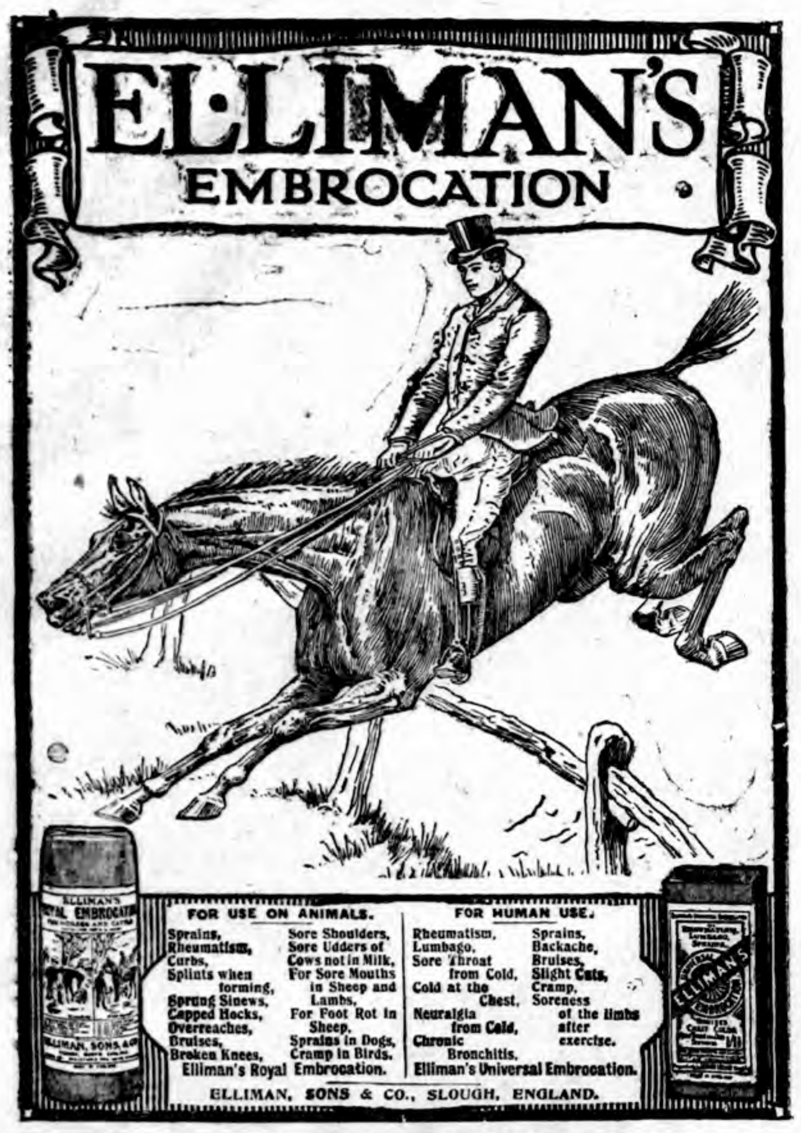

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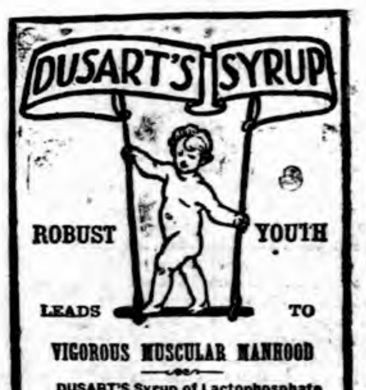

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Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure to say that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many Europeen and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

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